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County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent.

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health,
1924.

G. PETGRAVE JOHNSON,
M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

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Staff of the Public Health Department.

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HENRY RICHMOND, M.B., Ch.B.

Surgical Tuberculosis Officer:

WM. MITCHELL SMITH, M.D., M.B., C.M. (PART TIME).

Lady Medical Officer:

JESSIE BALSILLIE, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Lady Medical Officers:

GWENDOLINE M. COGSWELL, L.S.A.

FANNY GIBBENS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (PART TIME).

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Chief Sanitary Inspector:

HARRY SPENCER, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Cleansing Superintendent:

TOM STAKE, Cert. R.S.I.

Assistant Cleansing Superintendent:

COLIN CLEGG.

Senior Inspector of Meat, Provisions, Etc.

JAMES TAYLOR, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Assistant Inspector of Meat, Provisions, Etc.

THOMAS F. CARTLIDGE, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Housing Inspector:

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Assistant Housing Inspector:

JAMES BAILEY, Cert. R.S.I.

Smoke Inspector :

JAMES NICKLIN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector :

DOUGLAS HURST, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

*Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Milkshops
Inspector :*

SYDNEY GREEN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Inspector of Canal Boats and Common Lodging Houses and Workshops :

JOHN F. ADDISON, Cert. R.S.I.

Inspector of Dairies, Cowsheds, Bakehouses and Factories :

ALBERT E. HULME.

Executive Officer under the Rats Order :

THOMAS BASSET, M.C.

Conversions Inspector :

W. H. T. WILKINS, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

W. Ellerton, Cert. R.S.I. ; J. A. T. Kent, Cert. R.S.I. ; F. J. Turner, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp. ; G. S. Hann, Cert. R.S.I. ; E. G. Sherratt, Cert. R.S.I. ; B. Hodgson, C.S.I. (London) ; H. W. Laughlin, Cert. R.S.I. ; J. Plim, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp. ; A. N. Nicklin, Cert. R.S.I. ; A. J. James, Cert. R.S.I. ; T. Turner, Cert. R.S.I. ; G. H. Ackerley, Cert. R.S.I.

Senior Health Visitor :

ALICE M. GOUGH.

Health Visitors :

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Tuberculosis Nurses :

A. Rice, K. Gough, A. E. Myatt and E. Lowndes.

Chief Clerk :

JAMES E. SMITH, Cert. R.S.I.

Clerks :

Norman Wallett, A.C.I.S., A.L.A.A., Harold Willdigg, A.C.I.S., H. Topham, May Appleton, Catherine Johnson, Doris Thorneycroft, Edith M. Hayes, Frank Scholes, Cecil Stubbs, F. Bird, S. Hodgkinson, W. Follows, N. Perry.

Matron—Stanfield Sanatorium •

LAURA GARTON

County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the following Report for the year 1924, the fifteenth since the federation of the Pottery Towns.

The population of the Borough steadily increases and at the middle of the year was estimated at 278,000. The Birth Rate was 23.7 and though higher than the rate for the 105 large towns of England and Wales, it is falling year by year and was the lowest with the exception of the three war years of 1917, 1918 and 1919.

The Death Rate was 13.5; it is higher than that of the 105 large towns which was 12.3, but is lower than previous rates for the Borough with the exception of 1920 when it was 12.8, and 1923 when it was 12.7. Influenza and Measles were prevalent during the year and consequently there were a larger number of deaths from lung diseases than in 1923.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 101, that for the large towns of England and Wales was 80; lower rates have only been recorded in two previous years, in 1920 it was 98, and in 1923 it was 93.

There were only eleven large towns with higher Infantile Mortality Rates than Stoke-on-Trent.

Of Infectious Diseases, Scarlet Fever and Measles were epidemic during the year. The cases of Scarlet Fever were of a mild type and though the notifications numbered 1886 the case fatality was only 1.5 per cent. Measles caused 153 deaths. Diphtheria continues to be less prevalent than formerly, the deaths numbered only 10.

Four cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year; these all recovered. The year was a record one. Three deaths occurred at the beginning of the year among cases notified at the end of 1923, so that among the 20 cases notified in 1923 there were 6 deaths.

Eight cases of Encephalitis Lethargica (Sleepy Sickness), were notified during the year, 6 of these cases died, the other two are still under treatment, though the acute symptoms have disappeared. There is little doubt that a number of cases have passed unrecognised and unnotified, and have only attracted attention when at a later stage they have developed some mental symptoms. Thus, the number

of cases notified is not a correct indication of the number of cases that occurred during the year.

I am pleased to report that the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified and the number of deaths has further declined.

Lead Poisoning among pottery workers showed an increase in number, 50 cases occurring during the year as compared with 46 in 1923, while the deaths numbered 17 compared to 10.

The work under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme has been continued actively during the year. The Council with the approval of the Ministry of Health decided to establish at The Limes, Hartshill, a Maternity Hospital of 30 beds, and it is hoped that the necessary buildings will be proceeded with as speedily as possible, the provision of such an institution being long overdue. The deaths assigned to pregnancy and child birth numbered 30. The Council have recently undertaken to supply, on the application of the medical attendant, nursing help to all Puerperal cases when there is a rise of temperature and before a definite diagnosis is made and notification given, in this way it is hoped to avoid the conveyance of infection from one patient to another by the midwife in attendance. The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum is decreasing steadily and for the second year there was not a single case of impaired vision from this disease.

A large quantity of household refuse, viz., 18,000 loads, was tipped at various sites throughout the Borough, the Sifting and Sorting Plants that are being erected at the Hanley and Burslem Destructors are nearing completion and it is hoped that when brought into use the tipping of crude refuse will cease.

Progress has been made in the improvement of the sanitary accommodation of the houses in the Borough by the conversion of ashpits into ashbins and cesspit and pail closets into water closets, but the rate of progress is slow.

New dwelling houses to the number of 217 were certified for habitation during the year, 33 were built by the Corporation and 184 by Private Owners. The need of housing accommodation is as urgent as ever it was. No further action has been taken by the Council in regard to the clearance of slum areas.

The Borough has remained free from Smallpox. 54 per cent. of the children born during the year were vaccinated. This is a larger percentage than in the previous year. Cases of Smallpox have occurred in a large number of districts in the country and give cause for anxiety.

The attention of the Council has been called to the need for extension of the work aimed at the prevention of Surgical Tuberculosis by the appointment of a fully experienced and qualified wholetime Veterinary Surgeon and the closer supervision of the meat supply and milk supply with the object of the elimination of Tuberculous milk and meat.

More Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics are required as the numbers of mothers and children in attendance at the established clinics is more than can be properly dealt with.

Further provision for the treatment of children and adults suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis is urgently required.

I have pleasure in again reporting that the Staff of the Department have displayed the keenest interest in their work and have carried out their various duties in an efficient manner. I beg to record my appreciation of their ready help.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. PETGRAVE JOHNSON.

*Public Health Department,
Stoke-on-Trent,
May, 1925.*

POPULATION

The Census of June, 1921, showed that the population of the County Borough was 240,436, and, including the area added from the 1st of April, 1922, 267,611. The Registrar General gives the population of the County Borough as 278,000 at the middle of 1924.

The populations at the Census periods and the estimated population at the middle of 1924 were as follows :—

	Census 1901	Census 1911	Census 1921 (Extended Area)	Estimated Population to middle of 1923
TUNSTALL	24,709	27,390	27,791	28,873
BURSLEM	38,766	41,566	42,462	44,157
HANLEY	62,226	66,255	67,876	70,537
STOKE	30,458	36,218	39,277	40,812
FENTON	22,738	25,626	26,718	27,766
LONGTON	35,815	37,479	42,593	44,252
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCK- NALL, etc., Wards 27 and 28	—	—	20,894	21,603
Totals	214,712	234,534	267,611	278,000

The figures for 1921 and 1924 for Stoke include Hanford. The figures for Longton include Adderley Green, Meir, Lightwood, Trentham and other small areas added when the Borough was extended from April 1st, 1922.

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18.6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21.0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22.0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended County Borough in 1924 was 13.4.

INHABITED HOUSES.

At the Census in 1901 there were in the County Borough 41,028 inhabited houses ; at the Census in 1911 there were 46,906 ; and at the Census in 1921 there were 47,765. Taking the average number of persons per house at 5, the number of inhabited houses at the present time is probably about 55,441 for the extended County Borough. The proportion of population to houses was, at the Census in 1901, 5.2 ; in 1911, 5.0 ; and in 1921, 5.0 persons per house. There are practically no empty houses in the Borough.

In the fifteen years 1910 to 1924 inclusive, 1,863 dwelling houses were erected in the County Borough.

During the year 1924, 217 new dwelling houses were certified for habitation in the County Borough. 33 of these were built by the Corporation and 184 by private owners. In 1923 the number was 224, in 1922 375, in 1921 54, in 1920 none, in 1919 one, in 1918 3, in 1917 3, in 1916 20, in 1915 33, in 1914 90, in 1913 173, in 1912 158, in 1911 190, and in 1910 the number was 322.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the Borough for the purposes of the Poor and Borough Rates in 1924 was :—

£1,040,628 compared to £1,033,385 in 1923.

The assessable value to the Consolidated Rate was £1,018,899.

Number of Houses assessed at £8 and under as at June, 1922 :—

Goldenhill	...	...	...	...	} 3,655
Tunstall	...	...	...	...	
Burslem	...	...	...	...	5,840
Hanley	...	...	...	...	9,056
Stoke	...	...	...	...	4,078
Fenton	...	...	...	...	3,763
Longton	...	...	...	...	5,141
Chell and Newchapel	...	...	...	...	508
Smallthorne	...	...	...	...	1,250
Milton	...	...	...	...	378
Norton	...	...	...	...	304
Stoke Rural	...	...	...	...	675
Caverswall	...	...	...	...	553
Stone Rural	...	...	...	...	16
Hanford	...	...	...	...	257
Trentham	...	...	...	...	88
					35,562

Rateable value £233,800.

Average rateable value per house £6 11s. 6d.

The total rates levied in the Borough for all purposes during the years 1924-25 were :—

				1924-25	
Tunstall	...	...	...	16/8	in the £
Burslem	...	...	...	18/1	„
Hanley	...	...	...	18/6	„
Stoke	...	...	...	16/8½	„
Fenton	...	...	...	14/11½	„
Longton	...	...	...	17/3½	„
Newchapel	...	...	...	13/8	„
Chell ...	...	...	...	13/8	„
Smallthorne	...	...	...	13/8	„
Milton ...	...	...	...	13/8	„
Norton	...	...	...	13/2	„
Stoke Rural	...	...	...	14/11	„
Caverswall	...	...	...	13/8	„
Stone Rural	...	...	...	12/2	„
Hanford	...	...	...	13/8	„
Trentham	...	...	...	11/8	„

The sum represented by a penny rate was £3,900.

TABLE 1.—Areas, Population and Persons per Acre in Existing Wards.

Ward No.	Acreages	Population at Census 1921 (Revised)	Population to middle of 1924 (Registrar General's Estimate).	No. of persons per acre
1	1,090.93	10,321	10,501	9.62
2	249.70	10,046	10,211	44.45
3	417.94	8,021	8,161	19.53
4	439.66	8,191	8,333	18.95
5	433.25	8,481	8,636	19.93
6	214.84	9,773	9,964	46.39
7	294.94	8,574	8,722	29.57
8	480.95	8,355	8,502	17.68
9	226.95	11,909	12,118	53.34
10	255.75	10,497	10,680	41.76
11	500.53	10,773	10,962	21.90
12	203.77	8,958	9,115	45.22
13	315.91	9,237	9,396	29.74
14	266.96	8,304	8,446	31.64
15	202.92	9,655	9,820	48.39
16	611.60	10,097	10,274	16.80
17	280.85	9,511	9,676	34.44
18	200.03	10,084	10,260	51.29
19	417.58	8,330	8,476	20.53
20	565.65	9,208	9,368	16.56
21	1,595.70	10,422	10,602	6.71
22	447.92	9,754	9,922	13.26
23	1,898.43	10,333	10,514	5.53
24	1,092.84	12,879	13,106	11.90
25	305.80	9,409	9,574	31.31
26	1,640.40	10,866	11,058	6.74
27	2,701.20	13,700	13,923	5.15
28	3,106.00	7,550	7,680	2.46
	20,759.00	273,238	278,000	13.40

BIRTHS.

There were 6,722 births registered in the County Borough in 1924, giving a birth rate of 23.7 per 1,000.

The rate for the 105 large towns of England and Wales was 19.4 per thousand and for England and Wales, 18.8.

The rate is 0.9 lower than in 1923.

In 1876 the birth rate in this country attained the highest point on record, viz. :—36.3 per 1,000 living. Since that date the rate has, with few exceptions, fallen year by year.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,058 to 1,000. For the year 1923 the ratio was 1,024 males to 1,000 females. In the years 1865—1920 the ratio in England and Wales has varied from 1,032 per 1,000 to 1,060 per 1,000.

Of the 6,722 children born, 3,456 were males, and 3,266 were females. The number of births and birth rates for the various areas were as follows :—

Tunstall	...	739	Birth rate	25.6	per 1,000
Burslem	...	1,128	„	25.5	„
Hanley	...	1,749	„	24.8	„
Stoke	...	854	„	20.9	„
Fenton	...	662	„	23.8	„
Longton	...	1,053	„	23.8	„
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.		537	„	24.9	„

The birth rate was highest in Tunstall and lowest in Stoke, this has been the case since 1919.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 2,901. The previous year it was 3,265, a difference of 364 lives, the number of births registered being 54 less than in 1923, while the number of deaths was 310 more.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Of the total births, 315 or 4.7 per cent. were illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate births in England and Wales was 4.16 for the year 1923. The Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 of population was 1.1 in Stoke-on-Trent as compared with 0.8 in England and Wales for the year 1923.

Of the 315 illegitimate births 161 were males and 154 females.

STILL BIRTHS.

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 356 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these 215 were attended by midwives, and 141 by medical men.

Taking the number of still births that occurred in 1924 as 356, it is equal to 5.3 per cent. of the total births. In 1923 there were 411 still births, equal to 6.0 per cent.

TABLE 2.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1924 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the district		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the district	of Residents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births		
												Number
1911	235,069	7,374	7,367	31.3	4,637	19.7	112	161	1,495	203	4,686	
1912	237,159	7,403	7,399	31.2	3,747	15.7	135	170	947	128	3,782	15.9
1913	239,284	7,655	7,643	31.9	4,531	18.5	160	190	1,295	169	4,561	18.7
1914	241,430	7,647	7,640	31.6	4,213	17.4	162	189	1,101	144	4,240	17.5
1915	225,405	6,506	6,494	26.9	4,081	18.1	151	224	955	147	4,154	18.4
1916	219,755	5,731	5,728	23.9	3,620	16.4	170	242	725	126	3,692	16.8
1917	215,116	4,992	4,991	20.8	3,473	16.1	149	231	579	116	3,555	16.5
1918	208,365	5,222	5,219	22.3	4,175	20.0	207	259	582	111	4,227	20.3
1919	239,316	5,638	5,635	22.5	3,897	16.2	192	174	628	111	3,879	16.2
1920	248,852	7,716	7,712	30.9	3,192	12.8	150	163	759	98	3,205	12.8
1921	245,600	7,132	7,132	29.0	3,714	15.1	209	142	959	134	3,647	14.8
1922	*274,300	7,135	7,115	25.9	4,056	14.7	221	111	818	115	3,946	14.3
1923	276,100	6,779	6,776	24.6	3,624	13.1	203	90	630	93	3,511	12.7
1924	278,000	6,751	6,722	23.7	3,979	14.3	240	82	677	101	3,821	13.5

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 20,759. Total population at all ages—267,611 at Census, 1921.
 *As extended from April 1st, 1922.

TABLE 3.

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 28 Wards.

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	...	...	263	25.0	136	12.9	87
2	...	...	284	27.8	166	16.4	106
3	...	...	192	23.5	102	12.4	99
4	...	...	243	29.2	137	16.4	140
5	...	...	163	18.6	98	11.3	80
6	...	...	284	28.5	129	12.9	95
7	...	...	234	26.8	132	15.1	120
8	...	...	204	23.9	105	12.4	117
9	...	...	325	26.8	165	13.9	77
10	...	...	273	25.6	173	16.2	117
11	...	...	314	28.6	186	16.9	77
12	...	...	209	22.9	129	14.2	158
13	...	...	227	24.2	155	16.5	105
14	...	...	180	21.3	107	12.7	111
15	...	...	221	22.5	117	11.9	81
16	...	...	201	19.5	128	12.5	84
17	...	...	185	19.1	119	12.3	54
18	...	...	228	22.2	147	14.3	88
19	...	...	220	25.9	105	12.4	109
20	...	...	228	24.3	114	12.2	91
21	...	...	240	22.6	121	11.4	70
22	...	...	214	21.6	110	11.1	79
23	...	...	285	27.1	186	17.7	158
24	...	...	349	26.6	203	15.5	95
25	...	...	197	25.7	135	14.1	81
26	...	...	222	20.1	144	13.0	99
27	...	...	343	24.6	161	11.6	114
28	...	...	194	25.3	111	14.6	113
Whole Boro.			6,722	23.7	3,821	13.5	101

TABLE 4.—Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole Borough for the past twenty-five years.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1900	39.1	25.3	207
1901	35.1	20.9	208
1902	36.6	19.6	173
1903	34.6	18.2	179
1904	35.9	19.8	195
1905	33.6	19.8	191
1906	33.9	18.4	175
1907	33.5	19.0	162
1908	34.5	18.5	171
1909	33.1	19.4	163
1910	32.5	17.1	149
1911	31.3	19.6	203
1912	31.2	15.9	128
1913	31.9	18.7	169
1914	31.6	17.4	144
1915	26.9	18.4	147
1916	23.9	16.8	126
1917	20.8	16.5	116
1918	22.3	20.3	111
1919	22.5	16.2	111
1920	30.9	12.8	98
1921	29.0	14.8	134
1922	25.9	14.3	115
1923	24.6	12.7	93
1924	23.7	13.5	101

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the County Borough during the year 1924 was 3,979. This gives a death rate of 14.3 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths 959 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded, and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included, the nett deaths belonging to the district is 3,821 (2,028 males and 1,793 females), and the death rate 13.5 per 1,000

The death rate for the 105 large towns of England and Wales was 12.3 per 1,000, and for the whole of England and Wales, 12.2.

The death rate of 13.5 per 1,000 was 0.8 higher than that for 1923

The death rate for the 105 large towns of England and Wales was 0.7 higher in 1924 than 1923.

The birth rate is lowest in the Stoke-upon-Trent District and highest in the Tunstall district, the death rate is lowest in Fenton and highest in Longton.

The number of deaths, and the death rates, in each of the districts of the County Borough were as follows. :—

No. of Deaths.						Death Rate
Tunstall	...	...	...	404	...	14.0
Burslem	...	...	...	601	...	13.6
Hanley	...	...	...	1,032	...	14.6
Stoke	...	...	...	515	...	12.6
Fenton	...	...	...	329	...	11.8
Longton	...	...	...	668	...	15.1
Smallthorne, Bucknall, Norton, etc.	...	...	...	272	...	12.6

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

						1924	1923
Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	322	332
Congenital Debility and Malformation including							
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	278	270
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	486	442
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	388	272
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	274	259
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	272	271
Violence	...	...	...	...	...	95	104
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	73	138
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	84	95
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	118	83

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

						1924	1923
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	28	22
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	40	7
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	153	84
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	73	138

The death rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases was 1.1 per 1,000 of the population, compared to 0.96 per 1,000 in 1923. The Diarrhoea death rate accounted for 0.26 per 1,000 compared to 0.50 in 1923.

The following table shows the death rate from the principal Zymotic Diseases compared with the death rate of the 105 large towns :—

					Stoke-on-Trent	105 Large Towns.
					1924	1924
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) per 1,000						
births	...	...	...	...	9.5	9.2
Measles	...	...	...	...	0.55	0.18
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.08
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.03
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.12
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01

Of the 3,821 deaths in the County Borough, 50 or 1.3 per cent. were not certified either by a registered medical practitioner or by a coroner. In the 105 large towns the percentage of uncertified deaths was 0.6.

Death Rates in the various Wards of
the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent
for the year 1924.

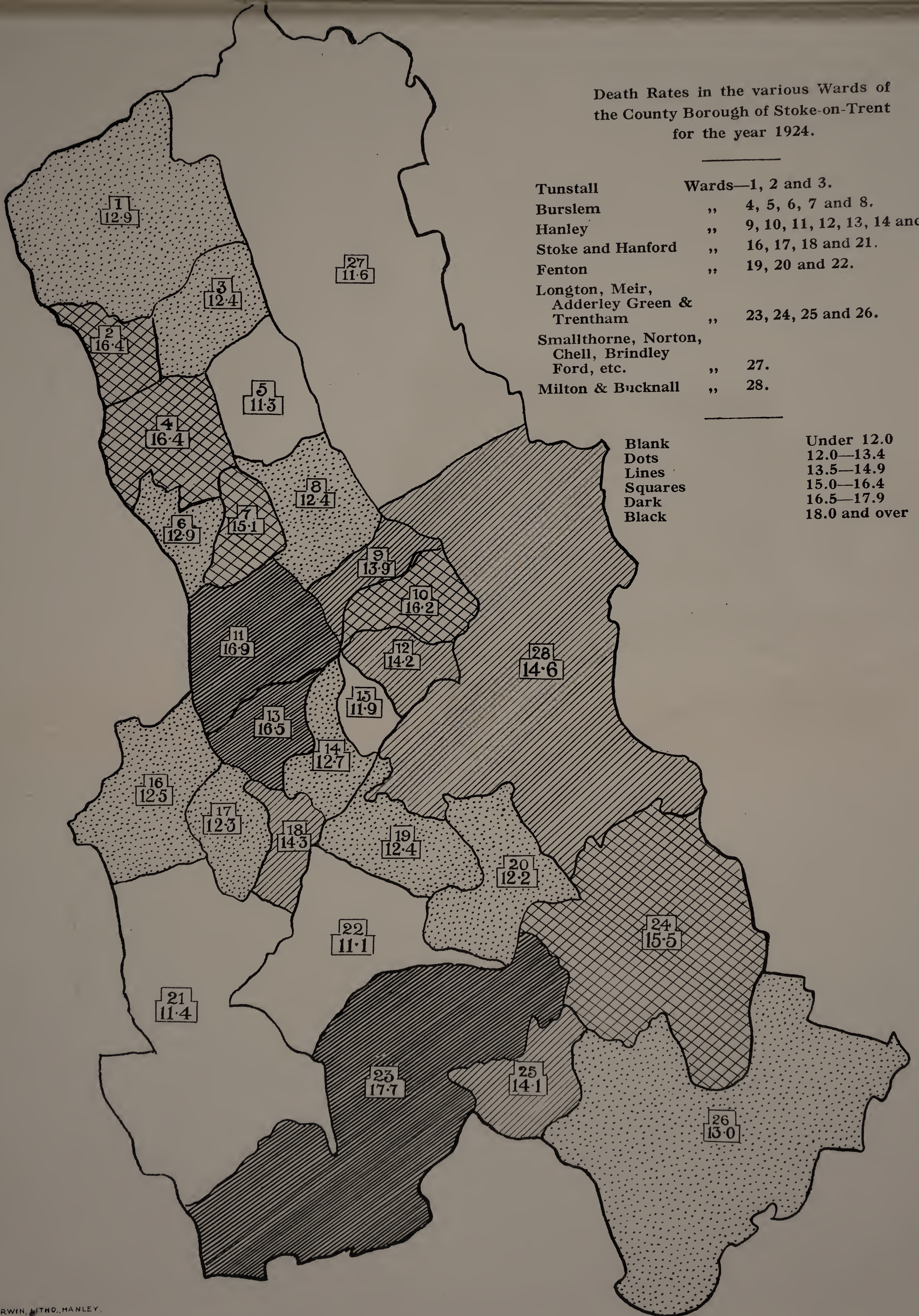


TABLE 5.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1924.

Causes of Death	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc. (Wards 27 & 28)	Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or "Non- Residents" in Institu- tions in the district
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards								
All Causes { Certified... { Uncertified	3771 50	651 26	278 1	213 3	128 1	175 —	413 2	945 6	968 11	396 8	592 9	1031 1	505 10	321 8	660 8	266 6	959 —
Enteric Fever ...	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	153	24	72	54	3	—	—	—	—	4	5	58	17	17	50	2	6
Scarlet Fever ...	28	—	3	11	11	3	—	—	—	—	5	9	1	2	8	3	25
Whooping Cough ...	40	19	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	10	3	10	5	3	1
Diphtheria and Croup ...	10	—	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	—	2	7
Influenza ...	118	14	5	1	2	5	19	38	34	10	12	36	22	10	17	11	7
Erysipelas ...	12	1	—	—	—	2	—	6	3	—	2	2	2	1	4	1	9
Phthisis(Pulmonary Tuber'losis)	254	—	3	1	11	56	91	87	5	21	47	71	38	22	38	17	55
Tuberculous Meningitis	21	2	5	5	3	3	2	—	—	—	7	5	4	1	4	—	15
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	47	6	9	5	11	8	3	4	1	6	13	7	4	4	8	5	28
Cancer,Malignant Disease	272	—	—	—	—	5	24	143	100	30	48	64	46	22	40	22	83
Rheumatic Fever ...	20	—	—	—	3	6	5	3	3	4	2	4	1	1	7	1	9
Meningitis ...	28	9	5	7	2	2	2	1	—	5	5	8	3	2	1	4	10
Organic Heart Disease ...	274	—	—	1	12	7	32	109	113	37	45	63	30	26	47	26	42
Bronchitis ...	486	77	35	17	4	5	22	140	186	52	63	140	66	40	101	24	64
Pneumonia (all forms)	388	101	87	57	19	14	43	46	21	30	66	146	26	24	72	24	46
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ...	54	1	3	3	—	3	8	27	9	9	4	14	10	2	12	3	8
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	73	56	8	6	—	—	—	1	2	12	17	10	4	9	15	6	9
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	20	—	—	1	4	8	4	3	—	3	4	2	3	3	4	1	37
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	3
Alcoholism ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	84	1	—	3	4	3	15	32	26	5	12	20	24	5	17	1	19
Puerperal Fever ...	7	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	6
Other accidents and dis- eases of Pregnancy & Parturition ...	23	—	—	—	—	2	20	1	—	3	1	6	3	4	5	1	10
Congenital Debility and Malformation, inclu- ding Premature birth	278	270	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	23	53	63	37	31	39	32	16
Violent Deaths,excluding Suicide ...	95	3	3	13	9	11	20	17	17	11	13	32	13	7	14	5	69
Suicide ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	4	2	6	3	5	1	4	1	5
Other Defined Diseases	987	93	18	16	30	28	89	266	447	126	158	249	147	81	151	75	364
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	8	4	4	3	2	1	2	1	2
TOTALS ...	3821	677	279	216	129	175	415	951	979	404	601	1032	515	329	668	272	959
Entries included in above figures :—																	
Cerebro-Spinal Men- ingitis ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

POOR LAW RELIEF

Mr. T. Wood, Clerk to the Stoke-on-Trent and Wolstanton Union, has kindly supplied the following returns with reference to Poor Law Relief for the parishes in the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent :—

TOTAL COST OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF :—

For year ending 31st March, 1923	...	£52,303
„ „ „ 1924	...	£45,248

Number of persons in receipt of Out-door relief on—

31st March, 1923	...	...	3,273
31st March, 1924	...	...	3,342

Unemployed Relief, 31st March, 1923	...	519
„ „ „ 1924	...	191

TOTAL COST OF IN-DOOR RELIEF :—

For year ending 31st March, 1923	...	£28,116
„ „ „ 1924	...	£27,855

Number of persons relieved in the Institution on—

31st March, 1923	...	1,299
31st March, 1924	...	1,319

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF.

NORTH STAFFS. INFIRMARY.

Number of Civilian In-Patients treated annually from November 1st, 1909, to October 31st, 1924 :—

1909-10	...	2,193
1910-11	...	2,262
1911-12	...	2,370
1912-13	...	2,322
1913-14	...	2,549
1914-15	...	2,852
1915-16	...	2,632
1916-17	...	2,803
1917-18	...	2,947
1918-19	...	3,056
1919-20	...	3,440
1920-21	...	3,554
1921-22	...	3,907
1922-23	...	4,393
1923-24	...	4,794

The number of Out-Patients for the year ending October 31st, 1924, was 30,134, as compared with 30,216 for the year ending October 31st, 1923

In addition to the North Staffs. Infirmary there are two other Voluntary General Hospitals in the area, viz. : Haywood Hospital, Burslem, and the Longton Cottage Hospital. The Haywood Hospital has 35 beds for In-Patients, and an Out-Patient Department. The Longton Cottage Hospital has 42 beds for In-Patients, and an Out-Patient Department.

There is also a Special Institution in connection with the North Staffordshire Cripples' Aid Society for dealing with Orthopædic cases, including cases of surgical Tuberculosis.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are in the extended Borough 49,696 water closets, but of these approximately 14,656 have no flushing cistern attached. There are 857 pail closets and about 3,807 cesspit closets or privies.

The numbers of privies and pail closets converted into water closets during the years 1911 to 1924 were as follows:—

Year	...	...	...	...	...	Number
1911	...	...	...	...	...	366
1912	...	...	...	...	...	338
1913	...	...	...	...	...	658
1914	...	...	...	...	...	1,150
1915	...	...	...	...	...	498
1916	...	...	...	...	...	38
1917	...	...	...	...	...	35
1918	...	...	...	...	...	45
1919	...	...	...	...	...	68
1920	...	...	...	...	...	181
1921	...	...	...	...	...	766
1922	...	...	...	...	...	829
1923	...	...	...	...	...	1,153
1924	...	...	...	...	...	662

SCAVENGING.

The following table gives the sanitary accommodation of the houses in the Borough in certain years.

	1911	1921	1922	1923	1924
			(Extended Area)		
Number of houses, including new houses and deducting demolitions ...	48,516	49,034	55,000	—	55,441
	Census	Census			
Number of water closets	18,601	23,480	25,668	27,045	28,047
Number of privies ...	6,428	2,635	4,998	4,084	3,807

	1911	1921	1922 (Extended Area)	1923	1924
Number of pail closets	1,285	907	1,540	1,270	857
Number of hand-flushed closets	13,934	13,801	14,826	14,735	14,656
Number of slop-water closets	7,142	7,020	7,080	7,037	6,993
Number of houses served by ashpits ...	24,825	18,299	19,025	17,350	15,155
Number of ashbins ...	24,670	32,864	37,945	41,169	43,791
Number of covered ashpits	—	—	—	9,320	8,312

Of ashbins in the shopping centres some are emptied daily and others three times weekly.

All other ashbins are emptied once a week.

Ashpits generally have been cleansed at least twelve times during the year.

Nightsoil pails have been cleansed once weekly ; earthenware cisterns once each fortnight or three weeks as required, and privies at least once each month.

Owing to the large number of occupants at certain houses served by earthenware cisterns, a fortnightly collection is necessary, though in normal circumstances the accommodation is quite adequate for a monthly collection.

The following table shows the number of times ashpits and cesspit closets were emptied during the years 1919 to 1924 :—

ASHPITS.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
*Packmoor	—	—	—	9	12	12
Tunstall	7	8	9	12	14	14
Burslem	6	7	6	11	13	11
*Smallthorne	—	—	—	12	15	15
Hanley, North	6	5	6	10	15	13
Hanley, South	6	5	6	9	14	13
*Bucknall	—	—	—	8	15	13
*Milton	—	—	—	9	15	13
Stoke	7	8	9	13	14	13
*Hanford & Trentham ...	—	—	—	9	14	13
Fenton	8	9	7	13	12	12
Longton	6	6	8	7	11	12
*Meir	—	—	—	8	11	12
*Adderley Green	—	—	—	8	11	12

CESSPITS.

			1819	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
*Packmoor	...	...	—	—	—	9	15	15
Tunstall	...	...	12	12	12	12	15	15
Burslem	...	...	8	9	11	10	14	12
*Smallthorne	...	...	—	—	—	12	16	15
Hanley, North	...	...	12	12	12	12	15	14
Hanley, South	...	...	12	12	12	12	15	14
*Bucknall	...	...	—	—	—	12	15	15
*Milton	...	...	—	—	—	10	15	15
Stoke	...	...	10	11	10	12	16	14
*Hanford & Trentham	...	...	—	—	—	12	15	14
Fenton	...	...	12	12	12	12	14	13
Longton	...	...	12	12	12	12	14	13
*Meir	...	...	—	—	—	9	13	13
*Adderley Green	...	...	—	—	—	9	13	13

*Districts taken over on the 3rd April, 1922, only 9 months work is shown for that year.

Through the Education Department, the aid of teachers was secured and prizes to the value of £20 were offered to school children for the best essays on the subject of "The use and abuse of dust bins"

Nightsoil from several districts has still to be tipped on sites in the Borough situated at:—Packmoor, Brindley Ford, Chell Heath, and Milton, in all other cases it is dealt with at the Sewage Works. Prior to the extension of the Borough Boundaries in April, 1922, all nightsoil was taken to the Sewage Works; all the foregoing districts are parts of the added areas.

An agreement has now been arrived at with the Sewage Committee whereby they undertake to receive and treat all nightsoil at the various Sewage Works, so that at an early date the tipping of crude nightsoil on land will be abolished.

The problem of disposing of nightsoil on land has been very difficult owing to the abnormal wet weather throughout the year.

The average number of teams employed during the year was 58.71; there were also 5 motors. Of the teams 42.61 were owned by the Corporation and 16.1 were hired. The teams were allocated as follows:—

Removal of Refuse. Own Teams 12,556 Shifts. Hired Teams, 3,147 Shifts.

Removal of Nightsoil. Own Teams 686 Shifts. Hired Teams 1,878 Shifts.

A Two-ton Napier Motor, a One-ton Ford Motor and a Thirty-hundredweight Ford Motor were also engaged on Removal of ashpit

refuse ; two One-ton Ford Motors were employed on the removal of nightsoil.

The removal of refuse from the new Housing sites has proved very costly owing to the distance of the bins from the roadway, there is no access from the rear of the houses.

The cost per ton of removing house refuse in December, 1924, was Six Shillings and Five Pence, while in December 1923, it was Six Shillings and Four Pence.

The following table shows the amount of refuse removed during the past three years :—

	1922	1923	1924
Loads destroyed (ashes)	38,350	41,246	44,834
• Loads tipped (ashes)	26,545	21,703	18,375
Total loads of refuse removed (ashes)	61,895	62,949	63,209
Weight destroyed (tons) (ashes) ...	44,433	47,744	52,139
Tubs of nightsoil removed	11,347	11,071	10,006

There are four Destructors in the area, one each at Burslem, Hanley, Stoke and Longton. The following is a record of the work done at the Destructor Works :—

HANLEY DESTRUCTOR WORKS

Eighty tons of refuse can be dealt with daily at this destructor.

The weight of refuse destroyed during the year 1924 was 17,569 tons.

The weight of mortar made and sold was 698 tons.

Concrete slabs manufactured, 1,034 square yards.

Concrete slabs sold, 828 square yards.

Scrap tin sold, 89 tons.

Crushed Clinker sold, 100 tons.

A sifting and sorting plant to deal with 120 tons of refuse is being constructed at these works, and will be ready at an early date.

LONGTON DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

Capacity, 56 tons daily.

Refuse destroyed, 13,732 tons.

Mortar made and sold, 1,420 tons, 1 cwt. 2 qrs.

Scrap Iron and Tin sold, 68 tons.

BURSLEM DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

Capacity, 45 tons daily.

During the year 8,419 tons of refuse were destroyed.

Scrap Tin sold, 15 tons.

A sifting, sorting and pulverising plant, capable of dealing with 60 tons of refuse daily is being erected at these works.

STOKE DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

Capacity, 45 tons daily,

Weight of refuse destroyed during the year, 13,285 tons.

Weight of mortar made and sold, 2,041 tons.

Scrap Iron and Tin sold, 106 tons.

The following is a table showing the destination of the refuse not delivered to the Destructor Works for incineration:—

				Loads
Tunstall.	Cottage Tip, Clayhills	...	...	5,670
	Latebrook	...	...	852
	Fernyhough's Farm	...	...	511
	Newfields	...	...	102
	Linehouses	...	...	104
Packmoor.	Lane Ends	...	...	294
	Kirkham's Farm	...	...	200
Smallthorne	Cricket Field	...	...	1,382
	The Flatts, Norton	...	...	333
	Berrisford's Farm	...	...	346
	Bradeley	...	...	21
	Pit Shafts	...	...	91
	Eardley's Farm	...	...	167
	Wedgwood Farm, Brindley Ford			550
Burslem	Sytch Tip	...	...	344
Hanley.	Finney Gardens	...	...	529
	Sneyd Street	...	...	263
	Cannon Street	...	...	10
Milton.	Cooper's Farm	...	...	970
	Abbey Hulton	...	...	104
	Beard's Farm	...	...	13
Bucknall.	Sandholes.	...	...	644
Stoke	Hanford	...	...	454
	Leek Road	...	...	156
	Racecourse	...	...	645
	Sideway	...	...	32
Fenton.	Bailey's	...	...	2,829
	Sargeant's	...	...	209
	Stanley's, Blurton	...	...	107
	Fenton Manor	...	...	46
Longton.	Dividy Lane, Adderley Green	...		73
	Lightwood	...	...	120
	Balfour	...	...	204
				18,375

It is anticipated that when the sifting and sorting plants are completed at the Hanley and Burslem Destructors, the tipping of refuse will cease entirely. The refuse from the outlying districts will be conveyed to the works by motors

PAPER AND SACKING.

During the year 202 tons of paper, and 8 tons of sacking were disposed of.

SCRAP IRON

Two hundred and seventy-two tons of scrap iron were sold during the year. The value of the material has improved greatly.

WASTE ELIMINATOR PLANT.

This plant was in operation the whole year.

MATERIAL RECEIVED.											
Meat			Fish			Offals			Total		
T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
65	15	2	142	5	0	7	9	1	215	19	3

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

During the year 1924, 17,170 nuisances were dealt with compared with 18,894 in 1923.

Table of premises visited and of re-visits made :—

Districts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Houses completely examined on account of—												
Infectious diseases	148	535	169	196	228	86	160	157	97	209	172	2057
Alleged nuisances	—	5	1	33	70	17	1	—	—	—	—	127
House inspection ...	3	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Houses in which examinations were made in relation to—												
Overcrowding ...	6	—	5	7	11	3	5	6	1	13	7	59
Drainage ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Structure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total number of above houses ...	161	541	170	239	310	107	166	165	98	222	180	2259
Total number of above houses in which defects were found ...	22	29	60	58	132	53	54	48	26	79	96	655
Number of defects in above houses ...	69	146	214	288	717	437	158	192	83	328	349	2981
Premises visited for other reasons than those set out above	480	448	358	420	587	479	664	538	698	620	473	5765
Revisits to nuisances	2404	2766	2701	1538	2999	2359	2349	3421	1889	2259	2382	27267
„ infectious disease ...	92	133	116	43	71	120	94	60	49	28	87	903

Table of defects discovered and dealt with:—

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total Nui- sances Found
Houses dirty ...	4	5	14	7	18	7	8	8	7	87	20	185
„ overcrowded...	7	3	8	8	8	2	4	5	3	10	9	67
„ damp or dilap- idated ...	530	486	342	609	644	518	318	429	334	565	555	5330
„ badly lighted or ventilated	58	98	8	119	24	47	13	30	7	25	14	443
Drainage defective	29	17	11	31	51	37	42	36	25	79	31	389
„ no discon- nection ...	16	0	5	1	3	8	9	4	3	6	1	56
„ want of ...	9	6	13	2	2	7	7	32	22	80	23	203
„ stopped ...	145	135	58	82	170	37	65	47	53	111	80	983
Sinks defective or re- quired ...	31	54	63	22	28	45	35	58	54	67	70	527
Bath, lavatory and sink waste pipes un- trapped ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
Other drainage defects	23	25	44	16	59	64	49	15	36	17	89	437
Privies defective ...	1	9	23	2	15	18	12	2	6	8	1	97
Additional closets re- quired ...	—	5	—	—	5	—	8	2	6	—	—	26
Defects in W.C's ...	114	124	7	148	350	51	118	108	191	325	307	1843
W.C's without flush	—	5	—	4	2	1	2	1	49	25	—	89
Waste water closets defective ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	2	12
Ashpits open ...	14	1	—	1	3	27	41	—	13	—	6	106
„ required ...	63	271	40	9	114	6	203	101	335	1	18	1161
„ structure de- fective ...	1	114	238	5	76	17	117	66	176	85	31	926
Ashbins defective ...	124	130	39	113	191	51	298	98	107	132	85	1368
Outbuildings-defects	17	22	30	11	8	33	17	12	13	7	32	202
Paving ...	103	190	49	40	94	44	75	51	154	163	151	1114
Houses without water supply ...	18	19	35	26	41	45	5	66	41	39	19	354
Other house nuisances	31	8	38	14	24	4	40	17	51	65	33	325
Accumulations dealt with ...	63	81	9	16	30	15	36	43	63	109	40	505
Manure receptacles ...	—	3	—	3	2	1	2	—	5	7	10	33
Keeping of animals ...	6	25	3	6	11	4	7	6	11	26	16	121
Other outside nuis- ances ...	105	104	14	17	84	68	34	16	64	31	28	565
TOTALS ...	1514	1943	1091	1312	2058	1158	1568	1255	1832	2070	1671	17472

The number of Informal Notices served during the year was 3,147, and the number of Statutory Notices 3,846.

Complaints.

During the year, 2,935 complaints were received, 1,286 at the office, and 1,667 by the District Inspectors—435 of the total were unfounded.

Included in the total of 1,268 are 904 referred from the Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Nurses.

The following matters brought to the notice of the Department during the year were referred to the Borough Surveyor:—

Dangerous structures	18
Offensive sewer ventilators	9
Stopped sewers	11
Stopped surface water gullies	14
Defective street paving	9
Other matters	46
	107

Complaints were received with regard to 99 cases of overcrowding. These were investigated, 33 of the complaints were unfounded and in 66 instances the fact of overcrowding was established, in 19 of these the overcrowding was subsequently remedied.

The standard taken in estimating overcrowding is 300 cubic feet for each adult, two children under 11 years of age being taken as one adult.

Inspection of Drainage Work.

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
New drains inspected	1	6	2	5	13	82	23	6	9	13	16	176
Revisits while work in progress ...	10	73	56	27	76	105	109	28	60	30	20	594
Drains inspected after reconstruction ...	1	22	23	3	7	65	53	6	12	20	13	215
Revisits while work in progress ...	12	210	23	1	6	11	39	16	25	29	34	405
Other visits on account of drainage works ..	6	105	12	4	8	224	4	1	1	46	36	447

Drain Testing.

Chemical :—	Negative	405
	Positive	129
Colour :—	Negative	48
	Positive	36
Smoke :—	Negative	322
	Positive	48
Hydraulic :—	Negative	3
	Positive	4
Total :—	Negative	778
	Positive	217

Of the above tests 255 were applied on account of infectious disease, 182 were made on receipt of complaints, and 558 were made during the progress of drainage work.

Voluntary Conversion of Privies, etc.

Privies converted	...	...	...	46
Pails converted	...	...	...	15
Waste water-closets converted			...	44
New water-closets provided	...		...	—
Hand flushed closets converted			...	79

The Council contributed £3 per conversion towards the cost of voluntary conversions of 46 privies, 15 Rochdale pans, and 44 waste water closets, and a contribution of 30/- towards the cost of the provision of 79 cisterns and water supplies to 79 hand flushed closets.

Conversion of Privies, etc.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907.

During the year the work of converting privies and pails into water closets was continued. The number of conversions completed under this scheme during the year was 601, consisting of 203 privies, and 398 pails.

Privies demolished	...	...	...	28
Openings under Section 41, Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	...	31

DRAIN TESTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEME.

DRAIN TESTS	COLOUR		SMELL		ROCKETS		TOTAL	
	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
New Drains ...	—	—	45	5	580	15	625	20
Repaired Drains ...	—	—	—	2	16	—	16	2
Old Drains ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
TOTAL ...	—	—	45	7	596	18	641	25

SUMMARY OF WORK OF CONVERSION OF ROCHDALE PAILS, 1924.

Number of pails for which notices have been served	...	353
Number of pails for which contracts have been signed	...	283
Number of pails completed by contract	...	398
Number of pails in progress by contract	...	19
Number of pails completed by owners after notice	...	14
Number of pails in progress by owners after notice	...	—

SUMMARY OF WORK OF CONVERSION OF PRIVIES, YEAR 1924.

Number of privies for which notices have been served	...	48
Number of privies for which contracts have been sent out		120

Number of privies completed :—

(a) By contract	...	...	...	...	203	
(b) By owners after notice	...	...	...	...	20	223

Number of privies in progress :—

(a) By contract	...	...	...	...	—	
(b) By owners after notice	...	...	...	...	—	—

Work carried out during the year under Section 62, Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 49, Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1907. Additional sinks, drainage, and water supplied to dwelling houses where one tap previously served several houses.

District where provided	Number of water taps	Number of Sinks	New drainage provided to Sinks
Goldenhill	5	5	5
Burslem	15	6	6
Smallthorne	26	26	26
Bucknall and Milton ...	7	2	7
Stoke	15	11	11
Fenton	31	28	28
Hanford	20	—	—
Longton	46	32	32
Total	165	110	115

Legal Proceedings.

- (1) In 13 instances, proceedings were taken to enforce the compliance of notices.

£ s. d.

In thirteen, proceedings were withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been complied with after the service of the summons, the costs amounting to ...

2 5 6

- (a) In nine instances of smoke nuisance, orders for abatement within three months were made. Orders and costs amounted to

13 4 0

- (b) In one instance failure to comply within three months. Fines and costs amounting to

3 11 0

- (2) The Department obtained Contracts to carry out works to abate nuisances after the service of notices which were not complied with by the owners, the total amount of which was £232 4s. 5d., and in thirteen instances, proceedings had to be taken to recover monies expended under Section 39 of the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1907. The Court made the necessary Orders and imposed costs amounting to ...

16 5 0

Ashbins.

During the year 883 notices were served on owners requiring them to provide sufficient ashes accommodation. In many cases, on the expiration of the time stated in the notices, it was found that bins had not been provided, the Corporation delivered them and afterwards the owners were charged with the cost.

The number thus delivered during the year was 822.

Free Ashbin Scheme.

The Free Ashbin Scheme has been continued ; under this scheme property owners were supplied with a first ashbin free, on demolishing or suitably altering a covered ashpit.

Under this arrangement 2,622 ashbins were delivered during the year at a cost of £1179 18s. 0d., and 1,008 covered ashpits were either demolished or so altered as to prevent their further use as ashpits.

Bye-Laws.

Byelaws are in force in the County Borough with respect to :—

- New Street and Buildings ;
- Slaughter Houses ;
- Nuisances ;
- Common Lodging Houses ;
- Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ;
- Public Conveniences ;
- Houses Let in Lodgings ;
- Offensive Trades ;
- Removal of Offensive and Noxious Matters.

Offensive Trades.

There are in the area :—

- Three Knacker's Yards ;
- Two Skin Markets ;
- Several Bone-Burning Works ;
- Several Marine Stores, Tripe Boilers, and Gut Scrapers ;
- One Fat Melter ;
- A large number of Fish Fryers.

A list of Offensive Trades has been scheduled by the Authority and Byelaws are in force for their control.

The list of Scheduled Trades is as follows :—Fish friers, tripe boilers ; Dealers in rags, bones, fat, animal skins or other like matter in an offensive condition ; manure manufacturers ; brick burners, gut scrapers, bone burners, tanners, leather dressers, fat melters or

fat extractors, glue makers, size makers (except Potters' sizes), and blood driers.

GUT SCRAPING.

There are two premises specially used for Gut Scraping in the Borough. Two have been discontinued during the year. Most of the Butchers who have private Slaughterhouses clean the guts from animals slaughtered on their own premises.

KNACKER'S YARDS.

There are three Knacker's Yards ; Four complaints were received of nuisances at these premises.

SKIN YARDS.

There are two Skin Yards ; one at Cross Street, Stoke, and one at Mollart Street, Hanley.

No complaints were received during the year. Frequent inspections have been made and the premises have been kept in a cleanly condition.

FAT MELTING (EDIBLE).

This is carried out on a large scale and in a satisfactory manner at the Public Abattoirs, Hanley. Up-to-date machinery is installed and no complaints have been received of any nuisance arising.

TRIPE BOILING.

There are many tripe shops in the Borough, but in most cases the tripe is bought ready cleaned. The greater part of the tripe cleaned in the Borough is dealt with at seven establishments. Three complaints were received as to nuisances arising but were remedied.

MARINE STORES.

There are, as last year, 13 Marine Stores ; lead, metal, rags, bones and bottles are the chief materials dealt with. These premises have been periodically inspected and found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition. The total number of inspections was 25.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

During the year in three instances permission was given for premises to be used for the purpose of fish frying. 1,587 visits have been made to the premises used for this purpose. 97 defects were found and dealt with. The condition of the utensils, pans, etc., was generally found to be satisfactory. The Authority does not now permit a room in an ordinary working class dwelling house to be converted into a fried fish shop.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are 12 common lodging houses in the County Borough. During the year 594 inspections of common lodging houses were made—565 by day, and 29 by night. Twenty-nine notices were served for the rectifying of minor offences, they were all complied with.

The 12 lodging houses are registered for the accommodation of 386 persons per night. There were, according to the returns sent in, 83,735 persons accommodated during the year, as compared with 81,041 in 1923.

The premises are in the majority of cases old houses adapted for the purpose and some of the buildings are in a very poor condition.

There is room for one or two model lodging houses in the Borough—and the Council might seriously consider whether the time has not arrived for applying their powers in this respect.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are now on the register 128 houses. Five hundred and forty-nine inspections were made during the year. Sixty-seven defects were found, these have since received attention.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

For the abatement of Smoke nuisances 877 timed observations of half-an-hour each have been taken of boiler chimneys during the year, as compared with 709 in the previous year.

In addition to the above, 12 observations have been taken of one hour each.

Twenty-six complaints have been received during the year and investigated.

One hundred and thirty-two notices have been served for the abatement of Smoke nuisances and ten special slips have been left at various firms giving the results of observations taken.

Warnings have been given in 188 instances. Ten cases have been reported for prosecution. Proceedings before the Court have been ordered in each case, and orders were made for the abatement of the nuisance. In five instances an abatement order was made for three months, and in four other cases the order was made for abatement of the nuisance in one month.

In one case 50/- fine was inflicted for non-abatement of the order of the Court.

Eighteen visits have been made to Brick, Tile and Marl works and six visits to Collieries and the Managers and Firemen interviewed.

Of the 877 half-hour observations taken, 533 showed black smoke emitted for four minutes or more during the half-hour. The number of observations showing no black smoke was 173.

OBSERVATIONS.	1923	1924
Boiler Stack	751	889
Oven Stack	15	17
Kiln	44	50

INSPECTION OF—

Boilers	441	560
Ovens	94	102
Kilns	151	189
Interviews with Owners or Occupiers	465	530
Interviews with Engineers and Firemen	1023	1082
Warnings given	94	188
Preliminary notices served	13	22
Statutory notices served	117	110
Improvements effected	145	119
Re-inspection of premises	440	240

DEMONSTRATIONS IN FIRING.

Boilers	47	46
Kilns	12	2
Ovens	2	3
Reports for non-abatement	22	13
Special reports submitted	10	14
Visits for other causes	295	225
Prosecutions	2	10

The following is a summary of the alterations made, and appliances fitted in order to prevent the emission of excessive quantities of smoke :—

	1923	1924
Air Tubes fitted	4	2
Boilers provided	2	8
Flues cleaned	11	16
Improvement in Fuel	14	10
Improvement in Firing	41	30
Mirrors fixed or replaced	3	6
New Boiler Stacks	1	2
Patent Joints fitted	3	4
Patent Grates provided	4	6
Patent Bars fitted in Sets	18	13
Patent Furnaces provided	3	18
Smoke Consumers fitted	22	25
Steam Jets provided	2	2
Repairs to Boilers, Boiler Furnaces, Brickwork, Economisers, Kiln Furnaces, Ovens, Stacks and Ventilators	96	71

The following is a summary of the results of the half-hour observations taken of Boiler chimneys :—

No. of chimneys observed	...	...	...	179
Number of observations taken	...	...	...	877
Average Number of observations taken per chimney	...	...	...	4.95
RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS :—				
	Black	Moderate	None	
Total amount of smoke in minutes	4907	11420.5	9982.5	
Average amount of smoke in minutes	5.59	13.02	11.39	

OVENS AND KILNS.

During the year 50 timed observations have been made of kilns and 17 of ovens.

133 interviews have been held with Kiln Firemen, 99 with Oven Firemen, and 60 with other Oddmen and Assistants. Many other stacks have been dealt with such as those connected with saggar-houses and drying kilns for slip and clay; improvement has been observed after the men in charge have been interviewed and cautioned.

In several cases where long emissions of black smoke have been noticed from Ovens and Kilns, investigation has proved that the emission has been due to careless firing by some other person left in charge and not the Fireman himself.

There is yet much room for improvement, and this may be obtained by regular inspection and interviewing the men concerned.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919.

An Inspector was appointed by the Council in March, 1920, and has been continually at work since that date.

The number of rats known to have been killed during the year, and the methods employed were as follows :—

Poisons	...	...	...	...	1,406
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	...	...	2,030
Traps	...	...	...	...	1,697
Bird Lime	...	...	...	...	677
Clearing Packing Houses	...	...	...	...	1,135
					6,945

The number of visits paid to various premises was as follows :—

Factories	...	...	...	...	597
Farms and Stables	...	...	...	...	657
Shops and Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	646
Private houses	...	...	...	...	968

Warehouses	...	...	...	...	624
Collieries and Ironworks	...	...	...	...	43
Garden allotments	...	...	...	...	89
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	390
Schools and Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	32
Tips	...	...	...	...	39
Picture Palaces	...	...	...	...	101
Corporation Housing Sites	...	...	...	...	60
Market Halls and Town Yards	...	...	...	...	160
					4,406

HUNTING WITH DOGS AND FERRETS. Ferretting has again been found to be the best method for open spaces or in buildings where there is plenty of room for dogs to kill.

POISONS USED. Preparations containing Phosphorus have given the best results. Barium Carbonate and Red Squills have given good results as also has Bird Lime.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES. Rat proofing has been carried out wherever necessary. Drainage systems examined, all defects made good, old drains removed and opening to sewers blocked with cement.

PREMISES FOUND TO BE MOST INFESTED.

1. Fish and General Market Halls.
2. Grocer and Provision Dealers premises where Bacon, Cheese, Lard, and Butter are stocked in basements or store rooms.
3. China and Earthenware factories especially when near the canal. (Dipping House, Packing Houses, Potters' Shops and Printing Shops).
4. Cowsheds, Piggeries, Stables and Fowl Pens.

DAMAGE DONE BY RATS AND MICE.

1. In Grocers and Provision Stores, considerable damage is done by Rats and Mice to Cheese, Jam, Grain and Meat. Mice do more damage than Rats, they nibble and damage almost everything including labels on tins, paper bags, etc.

2. In Wholesale Fruiterers' Warehouses, Tomatoes, Apples and Nuts are the chief attraction.

3. In China and Earthenware Factories, rats nibble round the edges of the ware in the drying rooms and in running along the shelves knock down the small pieces of ware. They also do considerable damage to the straw in the packed crates.

4. In dwelling houses, rats gnaw through doors, floors, skirting boards, and gas and water pipes.

During the year £75 was paid to the Corporation by various owners of premises for work done by the Officer.

Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health is not the School Medical Officer.

All the schools were inspected four times during the year in relation to the sanitary conditions and water supply. The list of sanitary defects numbering 306 were referred to the Education Authority.

In two cases it was found necessary to reconstruct the drainage entirely and convert the sanitary conveniences.

School Closure.

One school was closed on account of Scarlet Fever, one on account of Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough during the year, and several on account of Measles.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

There are twenty-eight picture palaces and theatres. These premises were inspected periodically, and 20 minor defects found were immediately remedied by the managers.

Distribution of Lime and Lime Brushes.

Facilities exist throughout the district for the free distribution of lime and the loan of whitewash brushes for the cleansing of houses where this is desirable, this has assisted in obtaining a higher standard of cleanliness in the poorer class of houses.

Public Urinals.

The whole of the public urinals were systematically inspected. They were found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Milk Supply.

Milkshops and Purveyors of Milk.

The following statement shows the number of purveyors of milk registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order :—

Number on register at 31st December, 1924	594
Number registered during the year ...	192
Visits paid	1,763

These premises are usually kept in a cleanly state.

The great increase in registrations is due to the fact of registration of shops wherein sterilised milk is sold.

Good progress has been made in the effort to obtain better and separate storage of the milk and receptacles where a mixed business is carried on, a number of small dairies having been erected. Separate accommodation is always insisted upon when dealing with new applications for registration.

Cowsheds.

The number of cowsheds on the register is 337. Visits paid 793. The number of dairies on the register is 223. Visits paid 167.

All the sheds have been lime-washed at least twice during the past year.

Repairs have been carried out at the following Cowsheds during the past year. Park Farm, Wellington House Farm, Lower Blake-low Farm and Church Farm, Bucknall; Greasley Side Farm and Newstead Farm, Abbey Hulton; Oxford Farm, Moorland View Farm, William Terrace Farm, Chell Farm, Bridge Street Farm, Brookhouse Farm, Fegg Hayes.

The approximate number of cows throughout the district is 1,803, as compared with 1,795 in the previous year.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Two hundred and thirty-nine samples of milk were taken during the year and 20 were proved to be not genuine on analysis. One sample contained preservative.

Eight samples of milk from street vendors were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. One sample was reported to contain Tubercle Bacilli. The particular animal was not traced.

Report of the Administration of the Public Health (Milk and Cream)

Regulations, 1912, 1917. County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent.

Report for the year ending December, 1924.

1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	Number of samples examined for the presence of a Preservative	Number in which a Preservative was reported to be present
Milk ...	239	1 Contained 0.017% Boric Acid. (11.9 grains per gallon).
Cream ...	1	Nil

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

- (a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(1)	Correct statements made	...	...	8
(2)	Statements incorrect	...	...	0
Total				8

No. of Sample	Percentage of Preservative found in each Sample	Percentage stated on Label
82	0.28% of Boric Acid	0.40% of Boric Acid
215	0.35% „ „	„ „ „
225	0.21% „ „	„ „ „
229	0.32% „ „	„ „ „
230	0.40% „ „	„ „ „
249	0.34% „ „	„ „ „
367	0.36% „ „	„ „ „
495	0.23% „ „	„ „ „

- (b) Determination made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(1)	Above 35%	...	...	...	...	8
(2)	Below 35%	...	...	...	...	0
Total						8

- (c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) have not been observed.
Nil.

- (d) Thickening substances found.
Nil.

The percentages of milk fat found in the samples of Preserved Cream were as follows :—

Sample No.	82	...	...	...	...	Fat	54.35%
„	215	...	...	...	...	„	47.85%
„	225	...	...	...	...	„	54.78%
„	229	...	...	...	...	„	46.90%
„	230	...	...	...	...	„	61.75%
„	249	...	...	...	...	„	49.49%
„	367	...	...	...	...	„	54.78%
„	495	...	...	...	...	„	53.64%

Other Foods.

Two inspectors devote the whole of their time to the inspection of slaughter-houses, food, the supervision of premises where food is manufactured and stored, and premises such as Greengrocers' Shops, Tripe Cleaning premises, Cold Stores, Wholesale Fruit Stores, Grocers' shops, premises in which sausages and meat pies are made, etc.

During the year 20,781 visits were paid, compared with 18,441 during the previous year as follows :—

5,708 visits were paid to Slaughter-houses in the Borough.
 4,871 visits were paid to Meat Shops, English and Foreign.
 1,175 visits were paid to Fish Shops, Retail and Wholesale.
 1,386 visits were paid to Markets, and
 7,641 visits were paid to other premises.

Carcases, etc., Examined.

Carcases of Home Killed animals specially examined, 46,102.
 Carcases and Quarters of Frozen and Chilled Meat, etc., 52,814.
 Rabbits, English, 14,720 couples.
 Rabbits, Imported, 1,086 cases.

Also a large quantity of Bacon, Cheese, Ham, Eggs, Butter, Fish, Tinned Foods, Fruit and Vegetables.

Condemnations :—

Home-killed Beef, including 220 car-					
cases	...	...	...	...	145,954 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	...	4,278 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Pork	...	...	...	...	17,156 „
Veal	...	...	...	...	1,531 „
Beef (Imported)	...	...	...	...	2,751 „
Mutton (Imported)	...	...	...	...	252 „
Pork (Imported)...	...	...	...	...	457 „
Offals	...	...	...	...	68,336 „
Fish	...	...	...	...	5,151 „
Shell Fish	...	...	...	...	200 „
Tinned Foods	...	...	...	...	396 „
Fruit—Vegetables	...	...	...	...	21,132 „
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	733 „
Eggs (Imported)	...	...	...	...	351 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Bacon, Hams	...	...	...	...	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Cheese	...	...	...	...	48 „
Poultry	...	...	...	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Total	...	...	...	...	268,636 $\frac{1}{4}$ „

or 119 Tons 18 Cwts. 2 Qrs. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Number of surrenders	...	...	1,123
Number of seizures	...	...	3

Of the 220 Bovine Carcases condemned—

112 or 50.91% were affected with Tuberculosis,
and 108 or 49.09% with other diseases.

Meat seized, 410 lbs.

Fruit—Vegetables seized, 846 lbs.

The whole of the meat found to be unfit for human consumption is now dealt with at the Waste Eliminator Plant at Hanley.

Prosecutions under the Public Health Act.

	Offence Committed	Penalty												
No. 1 CASE	Being in possession of portions of two Cows and portions of a Calf for the purposes of sale.	<table><tr><td></td><td>£</td><td>s.</td><td>d.</td></tr><tr><td>Fined</td><td>15</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Costs</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr></table>		£	s.	d.	Fined	15	0	0	Costs	3	3	0
	£	s.	d.											
Fined	15	0	0											
Costs	3	3	0											

No. 2 CASE 1st Defendant	250 baskets of Strawberries exposed for the purposes of sale.	Warned by letter from the Town Clerk.
2nd Defendant	32 baskets of Strawberries exposed for the purposes of sale.	ditto.

Prosecutions under Sale of Food Order, 1921.

	Offence Committed	Penalty
No. 1 CASE	For exposing imported meat for sale unlabelled.	Fined £ s. d. 3 3 0

Slaughter-Houses.

There are 67 slaughter-houses in the County Borough (including the Corporation Abattoirs).

	Total	Registered	Licensed	Vacant
Tunstall and Goldenhill ...	9	7	2	—
Burslem ...	10	8	2	—
Hanley ...	12	9	3	—
Stoke and Hanford ...	5	2	3	—
Fenton ...	8	8	—	—
Longton, Meir & Rough Close ...	12	10	2	—
Smallthorne ...	3	1	2	—
Bucknall ...	5	1	4	—
Chell Heath, Brindley Ford and Packmoor ...	3	1	2	—
	67	47	20	—

	In December 1924
Registered ...	47
Licensed ...	20
Total ...	67

116 Personal Notices were served throughout the year for the limewashing of slaughter-houses, lairs, etc., and also for the replacing of worn-out garbage vessels. In every case the notices were complied with.

The private slaughter-houses are scattered throughout the whole of the County Borough and as the hours of slaughtering vary, it is impossible to carry out satisfactorily the duties of Meat inspection.

Several private slaughter-houses are hardly fit to be used as such.

New up-to-date Abattoirs are urgently needed. The present one is too small, not properly arranged and badly situated both in relation to dwelling houses and railway facilities—there is no Isolation slaughter-house, no sufficient cooling sheds, no lavatories for washing purposes and no Mess rooms. This question has been before the Corporation during the year and it has been decided that a new site should be found for new premises; this matter should be proceeded with as soon as possible.

ICE CREAM SHOPS. During the year 177 visits have been made to these premises. The defects found and dealt with were 39.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The number of Samples taken for Analysis by the Public Analyst during the past year was 583.

Table giving number of Samples, etc.

Total number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Not Genuine
4	Almonds, Ground	...	...	1	3	4	—
1	Bacon, Danish	...	...	1	—	1	—
3	Boracic Powder	...	...	2	1	3	—
20	Brawn	...	...	20	—	20	—
5	Bread	...	...	5	—	5	—
1	Bread and Butter	...	...	1	—	1	—
35	Butter	...	...	26	9	33	2
6	Cake	...	...	6	—	6	—
5	Cake, Sponge	...	...	5	—	5	—
8	Camphorated Oil	...	...	8	—	8	—
20	Cheese, Cheshire	...	...	20	—	19	1
1	Cheese, Lancashire	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Cheese, Stilton	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Cheese, Lactic	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Chocolate, Milk	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Cinnamon, Ground	...	...	1	—	1	—
12	Cocoa	...	...	1	11	12	—
1	Coconut, Dessicated	...	...	1	—	1	—
3	Coffee	...	...	3	—	3	—
5	Coffee and Chicory Essence	...	...	1	4	5	—
4	Cornflour	...	...	2	2	4	—
1	Cream	...	...	1	—	1	—
8	Cream, Preserved	...	...	8	—	8	—
3	Cream of Tartar, Purified	...	...	1	2	3	—
6	Custard Powder	...	...	3	3	6	—
1	Dripping	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Flaked Beef Suet	...	...	1	—	1	—
4	Egg Self-raising Flour	...	...	3	1	4	—
4	Flour, Self-raising	...	...	1	3	4	—
1	Formaldehyde	...	...	1	—	1	—
9	Golden Syrup	...	...	9	—	5	4
2	Ham	...	...	2	—	2	—
11	Jam	...	...	11	—	11	—
5	Lard	...	...	5	—	5	—
1	Lemon Cheese	...	...	1	—	1	—
3	Lemon Curd	...	...	3	—	3	—
1	Lemon, Essence of	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Lemon Squash	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Lime Juice	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Lime Juice Cordial	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Lime Juice and Soda	...	...	1	—	1	—
2	Lozenges, Chlorodyne, etc.	...	...	2	—	2	—
12	Margarine	...	...	6	6	11	1
3	Meat, Potted	...	...	3	—	3	—
4	Mercurial Ointment	...	...	3	1	3	1
239	Milk	...	...	239	—	221	18
8	Milk (Appeal to Cow)	...	...	8	—	6	2
471	Totals carried forward...	...	...	423	48	442	29

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—*continued.*

Total number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Result of Analysis	
				Genuine	Not Genuine
471 ... Totals brought forward ...	423	48		442	29
6 Milk, Condensed, Skimmed, Sweetened	6	—		6	—
1 Milk, Condensed, Full Cream, Unsweetened	1	—		1	—
1 Milk, Dried	—	1		—	1
2 Mincemeat	—	2		2	—
1 Oatmeal	1	—		1	—
1 Ox Tongue	1	—		1	—
1 Peas	1	—		1	—
1 Peas, Bottled	1	—		1	—
1 Pepper	—	1		1	—
2 Paste, Bloater	2	—		2	—
1 Paste, Crab	1	—		1	—
1 Paste, Shrimp and Salmon ...	1	—		1	—
9 Potted Shrimps	6	3		5	4
3 Pork Pie	3	—		3	—
2 Prawns, Tinned	2	—		2	—
1 Prunes	1	—		1	—
19 Sausages	19	—		19	—
4 Sponge, Sandwich	4	—		4	—
2 Sugar, Demerara	2	—		1	1
12 Tea	—	12		12	—
2 Tinned Peas	2	—		2	—
1 Tinned Plums	1	—		1	—
1 Tinned Raspberries	1	—		1	—
1 Tinned Strawberries	1	—		1	—
2 Turpentine, Spirit of	2	—		2	—
1 Vanilla Ice	1	—		1	—
3 Vinegar	3	—		3	—
29 Vinegar, Malt	29	—		27	2
1 White Pudding... ..	1	—		1	—
583	516	67		546	37

Formal Samples, 516. Informal Samples, 67. Genuine, 546, Not Genuine, 37

All informal samples were taken by Agents.

29 samples of milk were taken in course of delivery at railway stations.

The average standard of fat in the milk samples for each quarter was as follows :—

Quarter ending	March 31st,	58 samples ...	...	3.73%
"	" June 30th,	47 "	...	3.58%
"	" Sept. 30th,	50 "	...	3.67%
"	" Dec. 31st,	84 "	...	3.90%

Proceedings under the Acts were instituted as follows:—

Date of Purchase	Charge	Results	Penalty	Costs
1924			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 9th	Selling golden syrup containing 72% of glucose syrup	Convicted	1 11 6	1 1 0
„ 9th	Selling golden syrup containing 75% of glucose syrup	Convicted	1 11 6	1 1 0
„ 29th	Selling golden syrup containing 71% of glucose syrup	Convicted	1 10 0	1 1 0
Feb. 5th	Selling artificial vinegar as malt vinegar	Convicted	1 0 0	2 2 0
„ 18th	Selling milk containing 12% of added water	Convicted	3 3 0	1 1 0
„ 26th	Selling milk containing 12% of added water	Convicted	2 2 0	1 1 0
„ 27th	Selling cheese as Cheshire Cheese found to contain only 14.29% of fat	Convicted	2 0 0	1 1 0
„ 29th	Selling milk containing 30% of added water	Convicted	5 0 0	1 1 0
Mar. 6th	Selling margarine as butter, and without the statutory label attached	Convicted	4 0 0	0 10 6
„ 12th	Selling milk containing 14% of added water and 22% deficient in fat	Convicted	10 10 0	2 2 0
„ 12th	Selling milk containing 21% of added water	This was in conjunction with previous case treated as one offence	—	—
May 6th	Selling artificial vinegar as malt vinegar, and 23% deficient in acetic acid	Convicted	3 0 0	0 10 6
„ 7th	Selling margarine as butter and without the statutory label attached	Convicted	10 0 0	1 1 0
July 29th	Selling milk containing 0.017% (11.9 grains per gallon) Boric Acid	Convicted	3 3 0	1 1 0
Sept. 10th	Selling milk containing 34% of added water	Convicted	20 0 0	2 2 0
Nov. 12th	Selling potted shrimps containing 0.86% (60.2 grains per lb.) Boric Acid	Convicted	10 0 0	2 2 0
Dec. 4th	Selling milk containing 10% of added water	Convicted	10 0 0	1 1 0
		Total ...	88 11 0	19 19 0

Details of Non-Genuine Samples where proceedings were not instituted.

No. of Sample	Article	Remarks
24	Mercurial Ointment	Sample was 2.3% deficient in mercury, containing only 27.7% of mercury, instead of 30%. Further sample taken proved genuine.
37	Golden syrup	Sample contained 77% of glucose. This was an informal sample, formal sample taken proved genuine.
137	Milk	Sample contained 7% of added water. Warning sent and further sample taken proved genuine.
147	Milk	Sample contained 7% of added water. Warning sent and further sample taken proved genuine.
155	Milk	Sample contained 6% of added water. Warning sent and further sample taken proved genuine.
179	Milk	Sample was 9.7% deficient in solids not fat. Owing to sample arriving at the Analysts in a state of partial decomposition, a covering clause was omitted from the certificate which rendered further action impossible.
180	Milk	Sample was 8.7% deficient in solids not fat. The same remarks apply to this sample as No. 179.
194	Milk	Sample was 3.5% deficient in solids not fat. (This was an "Appeal to Cow" sample).
24A	Milk	Sample was 3.7% deficient in solids not fat. (Appeal to Cow sample).
28A	Milk	Sample was 8% deficient in fat. (Appeal to Cow sample).
216	Milk	Sample was 9% deficient in fat. Warning sent and a further sample taken proved genuine.
217	Milk	Sample was 9% deficient in fat. Warning sent and a further sample taken proved genuine.
239	Milk	Sample was 4% deficient in fat. Warning sent and a further sample taken proved genuine.
38A	Margarine	Sample contained an excess of water amounting to 0.75%. A further sample taken proved genuine.
377	Demerara Sugar	Sample consisted of 100% granulated sugar (white). An explanation made by the Vendor afterwards was accepted and warning given.
64A	Potted shrimps	Sample contained 0.62% of Boric Acid. This was an informal sample. A formal sample proved genuine.
65A	Potted shrimps	Sample contained 0.56% of Boric Acid. This was an informal sample. Formal sample taken proved genuine.

DETAILS OF NON-GENUINE SAMPLES, Etc.—*continued.*

No. of Sample	Article	Remarks
485	Milk	Sample contained 5% of added water. Warning sent and a further sample taken proved genuine.
70A	Potted shrimps	Sample contained 0.60% of Boric Acid. This was an informal sample, further sample proved genuine.
73A	Dried Milk	Sample was 10% deficient in fat. This was an informal sample. A further sample taken proved genuine.

Preservatives in Milk, Butter, Margarine, etc.

Of the 239 samples of milk submitted for analysis, only one was found to contain a preservative, this being Boric Acid.

Of 35 samples of butter, 12 contained Boric Acid in the following amounts :—0.50%, 0.29%, 0.04%, 0.47%, 0.20%, 0.36%, 0.29%, 0.47%, 0.24%, 0.04%, 0.20%, and 0.07%.

Of 12 samples of margarine, all contained Boric Acid as follows :—0.26%, 0.40%, 0.37%, 0.34%, 0.32%, 0.31%, 0.26%, 0.31%, 0.34%, 0.36%, 0.30%, and 0.41%.

Of 11 samples of jam, 1 contained 0.35% grain per lb. of Salicylic Acid.

Of 9 samples of potted shrimps, all contained considerable quantities of Boric Acid as follows :—0.86%, 0.62%, 0.56%, 0.60%, 0.41%, 0.35%, 0.33%, 0.50%, and 0.35%.

One sample of shrimp and salmon paste contained 0.22% of Boric Acid.

Of 20 samples of brawn, 2 contained Boric Acid as follows :—0.015%, and 0.062%.

Of 19 samples of sausage, 8 were found to contain Boric Acid as follows :—0.005%, 0.02%, 0.02%, 0.09%, 0.07%, and also 0.7, 2.9 and 1.96 grains per lb.

Of 2 samples of tinned peas, both contained copper in the following amounts :—0.28 grains per lb.

One sample of tinned plums contained 0.21 grains per lbs of tin, and one sample of tinned strawberries contained 0.21 grains per lb. of tin.

One sample of Danish Bacon contained 3.3 grains per lb. Boric Acid.
One sample of Ox-Tongue contained 1.5 grains per lb. Boric Acid.
One sample of Potted Meat contained 3.8 grains per lb. Boric Acid.

All lard and margarine samples submitted for analysis were tested for the presence of paraffin, none being found.

Of 15 samples of imported butter, preservative was found in only 3, while of 11 samples of home produced butter, preservatives were found in 9.

Excluding milk, of 114 samples of foodstuffs tested, 44.7 per cent. contained some preservative.

Registration of Margarine Dealers.

One registration was made during the year, and twenty-five visits were paid to registered premises, no breach of the Regulations being found.

Fertilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

Three samples of Sussex ground oats and 1 of Indian meal were taken during the year, all were certified by the Agricultural Analyst to be of satisfactory quality.

Rag Flock Act.

Six samples of Rag Flock were procured for analysis during the year, all were certified by the Analyst to come within the standard of cleanliness laid down by the Act. A satisfactory state of cleanliness was found to exist at various premises visited.

Canal Boats.

During the year 1,552 Canal Boats have been inspected in this district. They were found to be clean, well ventilated, and in a good state of repair.

The accommodation provided on these 1,552 canal boats was as follows :—

4,611 persons, being an average of 2.97 per boat. The number of persons in occupation was :—4,230, viz. : males, 1,737 ; females, 1,223 ; children, 1,270 ; being 41.1 per cent. males ; 28.9 per cent. females ; 30.0 per cent. children ; or an average of 2.72 persons in occupation per boat ; but, if two children are counted as one adult, it reduces the average in occupation to 2.31.

Of the 1,270 children on board, there were 690 or 16.3 per cent. over 5 years and therefore of school age, 580 or 13.7 per cent. were under 5 years of age, 659 or 15.5 per cent. were boys, and 611 or 14.4 per cent. were girls.

These canal boats were registered to carry the following number of persons :—

7 boats were registered to carry 6 persons.					
15	„	„	„	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	„
233	„	„	„	4	„
26	„	„	„	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
1165	„	„	„	3	„
4	„	„	„	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
102 not registered or void.					
1552					

Of this number 253 had a fore cabin, being 16.0 per cent. of the boats inspected.

These were registered as follows :—

21 boats were registered to carry 2 persons.					
232	„	„	„	1	person.
253					

In 98 cases the captains were also the owners of their canal boats, and 34 boats inspected had women captains. In 150 cases a pair of canal boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

Infringement of Acts and Regulations.

Infringements of Acts and Regulations :—

(a)	Registration	...	...	...	...	0
(b)	Notification of change of master	...	...	...	...	0
(c)	Certificates	...	...	...	...	16
(d)	Marking	...	...	...	...	7
(e)	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	4
(f)	Separation of sexes	...	...	...	...	3
(g)	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	2
(h)	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	0
(i)	Painting	...	...	...	...	6
(j)	Provision of water vessel	...	...	...	...	11
(k)	Removal of bilge water	...	...	...	...	1
(l)	Notification of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	1
(m)	Admittance of Inspector	...	...	...	...	0
						51

No legal proceedings were taken under the Canal Boats Acts or Regulations during this period.

The usual notices were served in 45 cases for 51 infringements, of these 41 have been returned, duly signed, signifying that the said infringements had been rectified.

One case of infectious disease was met with on a canal boat during the year. The patient was removed to hospital, the boat detained and disinfected.

There are at present on the register (according to revised list) :—

- (a) 546 canal boats known to be working ;
- (b) 330 canal boats that are cancelled, broken up or cannot be traced.

876

Ten canal boats were registered during the past year :—

New canal boats	...	...	...	...	1
Change of ownership	...	...	...	...	9
					10

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a list of the diseases which at present have to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health :—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Typhoid Fever (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever), Puerperal Fever, Cholera, Erysipelas, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Plague, Cerebrospinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Other forms of Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Malaria, Dysentery, Trench Fever, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, and Chickenpox.

TABLE 6.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1924

Disease	Number of Cases Notified								Total Cases notified in each Locality of the District						Total Cases removed to Hospital		
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years							Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton		Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	Wards 27 & 28
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards									
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	229	6	82	40	23	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	200	6	10	42	44	73	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1886	12	482	1084	233	71	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	24	—	—	9	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	8	1	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	354	1	36	89	143	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	108	10	32	23	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	219	219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Primary	670	51	101	98	142	79	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Broncho	739	183	72	9	16	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Influenzal	92	4	16	12	24	19	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	796	69	348	364	10	4	—	1	149	96	106	111	45	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5339	563	1588	1790	568	492	274	64	1375	617	590	775	428	—	—	—	1604

Isolation Hospitals—
Name and Situation

{ Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bucknall
Stanfield Sanatorium, Burslem
North Stafford Joint Smallpox Hospital

Total available beds, 264.
89.
54.

TABLE 7, showing the numbers of cases and deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever since 1910.

		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1910	...	2005	66	637	83	122	30
1911	...	1687	63	819	90	139	26
1912	...	696	29	514	60	139	27
1913	...	266	4	634	95	103	23
1914	...	223	1	528	79	86	18
1915	...	874	28	932	104	48	12
1916	...	722	24	865	108	31	6
1917	...	387	14	622	66	20	4
1918	...	260	8	508	60	21	5
1919	...	807	31	466	29	10	3
1920	...	1060	40	342	21	11	2
1921	...	651	14	311	20	27	7
1922	...	875	23	302	16	23	10
1923	...	1373	22	221	10	20	3
1924	...	1886	28	229	10	4	3

Scarlet Fever.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	1886
Number of deaths	...	...	...	28
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	1.5
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...	...	...	1385
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	...	73.4

The attack rate for the County Borough during the year was 6.7 per 1,000 of the population. The disease was more prevalent than it had been since 1911.

Table showing the number of cases in the various districts of the Borough:—

Districts	Tunstall		Burslem		Hanley		Stoke		Fenton		Longton		Smallth'ne, Norton. Buckn'll, etc.		Total	
Year	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1917 ...	56	6	104	4	81	1	43	1	46	1	57	1	—	—	387	14
1918 ...	15	1	112	4	34	1	33	1	36	—	30	2	—	—	260	8
1919 ...	31	—	198	15	276	10	104	5	148	1	50	—	—	—	807	31
1920 ...	78	3	194	8	298	13	156	5	190	7	144	4	—	—	1060	40
1921 ...	61	3	172	—	129	2	79	4	59	1	151	4	—	—	151	14
1922 ...	65	4	148	2	205	4	179	3	63	1	102	8	113	1	875	23
1923 ...	89	1	287	5	277	2	210	3	72	1	239	4	199	6	1373	22
1924 ...	98	—	448	5	369	9	218	1	193	2	320	8	240	3	1886	28

The attack rates per 1,000 of the population for the various districts were as follows:—Tunstall, 3.39; Burslem, 10.0; Hanley, 5.23; Stoke, 5.34; Fenton, 6.95; Longton, 7.46; Smallthorne, Bucknall, Norton, etc., 11.1. The disease was most prevalent in Burslem, Bucknall and Smallthorne.

The percentage of removals to the Hospital was 73.4, as compared with 92.2 for the previous year.

The mortality rate in the district during 1924 was 0.10. The mortality rate for the disease in England and Wales was 0.02 per 1,000 of the population, and in the 105 large towns 0.03 per 1,000

One school was closed on account of the prevalence of the disease.

All cases are promptly visited on notification, and removal to Hospital urged where there are no means of isolating the patients. Disinfection is carried out promptly and thoroughly. The head teachers of the elementary schools are advised of the occurrence of Scarlet Fever among the scholars, or in the families of the scholars, and such scholars are excluded from school until the expiration of the time advised in the memorandum of the Local Government Board and the Board of Education. Every case is kept under supervision until disinfection is completed. It is understood that all information transmitted from this Department is promptly sent on to the School Medical Officer. Generally, in dealing with infectious disease, there is close co-operation between the School Medical Department and the Health Department. Leaflets containing instructions for preventing the spread of the disease, and extracts from the Acts of Parliament relating to infectious diseases, are left at each infected house.

The case fatality for the year was 1.5 per cent., compared with 1.6 in 1923.

Diphtheria.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	229
Number of deaths	...	...	...	10
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	4.5
Number of cases removed to hospital	...	...	...	209
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	...	91.3

The attack rate for the Borough was 0.80 per 1,000 of the population.

Diphtheria is steadily declining in prevalence in the Borough and the number of deaths are correspondingly decreasing, it is many years since so few cases were notified and so few deaths occurred.

Districts	Tunstall		Burslem		Hanley		Stoke		Fenton		Longton		Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.		Total	
Year	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1917 ...	53	8	139	17	187	17	124	7	86	15	33	2	—	—	622	66
1918 ...	51	12	178	25	113	7	62	4	87	9	17	3	—	—	508	60
1919 ...	26	5	55	2	182	9	112	6	77	6	14	1	—	—	466	29
1920 ...	9	1	73	6	148	7	56	2	35	3	21	2	—	—	342	21
1921 ...	11	1	49	4	134	7	57	5	32	2	28	1	—	—	311	20
1922 ...	21	5	49	3	96	1	70	5	21	—	20	—	25	2	302	16
1923 ...	17	1	40	2	61	1	36	4	18	1	23	—	26	1	221	10
1924 ...	20	2	28	1	63	3	34	2	25	—	30	—	29	2	229	10

The attack rates per 1,000 of the population for the various districts were as follows:—Tunstall, 0.70; Burslem, 0.63; Hanley, 0.89; Stoke, 0.83; Fenton, 0.90; Longton, 0.70; Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc., 1.34. The disease was least prevalent at Longton, Tunstall and Burslem.

The death rate from Diphtheria in the County Borough was 0.03 compared to 0.08 in the 105 large towns, and 0.06 in England and Wales.

No schools were closed on account of the prevalence of the disease among the scholars.

All cases are promptly visited on notification, and removal to hospital carried out where isolation is not up to a fair standard, and also in cases of serious illness or where tracheotomy is required. The County Borough provides means for carrying out promptly bacteriological examinations. Arrangements have been made for a gratuitous supply of antitoxin at any time, day or night, to medical men on demand, and a fee is paid for its use, both for purposes of treatment and prevention. Disinfection is carried out promptly and thoroughly. The head teachers of schools are kept regularly informed of the occurrence of cases among the school children and contacts, and they are dealt with according to the Memorandum of the Local Government Board and the Board of Education. The head teachers are informed in all cases as to the date on which patients and contacts may return to school. Leaflets containing instructions for preventing the spread of the disease, and extracts from the Acts of Parliament relating to infectious diseases, are left with the householder in each case.

Bacteriological examinations of swabs from suspected cases is made free of charge to medical men. In 1924, 350 examinations were made, with a positive result in 35 cases; in 1923, 190 examinations were made, with positive results in 18 cases.

During the year 46 patients were injected with antitoxin at their homes by their medical attendants. The average amount of serum used in each case was 6,336 units.

10 contacts were injected for preventive purposes, the amount of serum used averaged 2,475 units in each case.

The cost to the Corporation was £5 5s. 0d. paid to medical men for injecting serum, and £60 11s. 10d. paid to chemists for the supply of the serum.

Enteric Fever.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	4
Number of deaths	...	...	...	0
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	.0
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...	...	...	4
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	...	100

The attack rate for the Borough was 0.01 per 1,000 of the population.

Districts	Tunstall		Burslem		Hanley		Stoke		Fenton		Longton		Smallthorne Norton, Bucknall, etc.		Total	
Year	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1917 ...	1	—	7	2	4	—	5	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	20	4
1918 ...	3	2	5	—	10	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	21	5
1919 ...	1	—	—	1	8	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	3
1920 ...	—	—	2	1	7	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	2
1921 ...	1	—	4	2	11	4	2	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	27	7
1922 ...	1	—	2	2	15	5	1	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	23	10
1923 ...	—	—	3	1	2	—	10	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	20	3
1924 ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	3

None of the four cases notified in 1924 died. One was removed to the North Stafford Infirmary, and three to Bucknall. The three deaths occurred during the year, which were all amongst cases notified in December, 1923.

The death rate from Enteric Fever in the 105 large towns during the year 1924 was 0.01 per 1,000. In England and Wales 0.01. In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.01.

Bacteriological examinations were made by the Corporation Bacteriologist in 17 instances, with 1 positive result. In 1923, 12 examinations were made, with 5 positive results.

Erysipelas.

There were 200 cases notified during the year, with 12 deaths. In 1923, 189 cases were notified with 16 deaths. 2 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and some others to the Guardians Institution.

Enquiries are made into these cases and the sanitary condition of the houses attended to.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Four cases were notified as Cerebro Spinal Fever during the year, two died.

TABLE OF CASES.

No.	Sex	Age	Occupation (if any)	District	Results
1	Female	24 yrs.	At home	Stoke	Recovered
2	Male	1 „	At home	Pittshill	Patient died
3	Male	6 „	At school	Burslem	Recovered
4	Male	6 mths.	At home	Milton	Patient died

Full enquiries were made, but the sources of infection could not be traced.

Disinfection was carried out, the sanitary condition of the houses attended to, and contact children excluded from school for two weeks.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

Eight cases of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year, six of them died.

TABLE OF CASES.

No.	Sex	Age	Occu- pation (if any)	District	If recovered
1	Male	33 yrs.	Miner	Longton	Patient died.
2	Female	64 „	At home	Hanley	Patient died.
3	Male	33 „	Railway	Fenton	Still under treatment.
4	Male	50 „	At home	Hanley	Still under treatment.
5	Male	21½ „	At home	Tunstall	Patient died.
6	Female	52 „	Waitress	Tunstall	Patient died.
7	Male	51 „	Colliery	Brindley	Patient died.
			Fireman	Ford	
8	Female	8 weeks	At home	Stoke	Patient died.

Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever.

The number of cases of these diseases notified were as follows :
Malaria 2 ; Dysentery 1 ; Trench Fever 0.

The two cases of malaria occurred in men who had contracted it while abroad.

The case of Dysentery was that of a woman aged twenty-nine years. The patient's husband is subject to Dysentery and his wife has contracted it from him. They are under continuous medical treatment.

Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia.

The number of cases notified during the year was :—Influenzal Pneumonia 92 ; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia 1409. The number of deaths was :—Influenza 118, being equal to a rate of 0.42 per 1,000 of population ; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia 388, being equal to a rate of 1.39 per 1,000 of the population.

These diseases were more prevalent than in 1923.

Disinfection.

Disinfection is carried out at one Central Station where there are two Washington-Lyons Steam Disinfectors with a constant supply of steam from the adjoining destructor works. There are employed in this work five men with two motor vans.

The method of disinfection adopted is as follows :—All bedding, clothing, etc., which has been exposed to infection is removed for

disinfection at the Station after all cases of infectious disease (including Tuberculosis). The surfaces of infected rooms are sprayed with a solution of Izal at a strength of 1 in 20, or fumigated by means of formalin lamps.

The total number of houses disinfected during the year was 2,825, and the number of rooms in such houses, 2,910. One school was sprayed. The number of articles passed through the Disinfector totalled 30,083. 132 Books were disinfected.

Respiratory Diseases.

During the year there were 928 deaths from Respiratory Diseases, giving a death rate of 3.34 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 2.81 for the year 1923.

The distribution of these deaths is shown in the following table :—

Name of District	No. of Deaths from Bronchitis	No. of Deaths from Pneumonia	No. of Deaths from Fibroid Phthisis	No. of Deaths from Pleurisy	No. of Deaths from other Respiratory Diseases	Total	Rate per 1000
TUNSTALL ...	52	30	—	1	9	92	3.19
BURSLEM ...	63	66	—	2	4	135	3.06
HANLEY ...	140	146	—	3	14	303	4.30
STOKE ...	66	26	1	4	10	107	2.62
FENTON ...	40	24	1	—	2	67	2.41
LONGTON ...	101	72	—	—	12	185	4.18
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCKNALL, Etc.	24	24	—	—	3	51	2.36
WHOLE BOROUGH....	486	388	2	10	54	940	3.38

The death rate from Bronchitis in the County Borough was 1.75 per 1,000 of the population. There were 486 deaths from this disease, as against 442 last year. The rate for 1923 was 1.60.

The death rate from Pneumonia was 1.39 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for 1923 was 0.98.

Alcoholism.

Alcoholism caused 9 deaths during 1924. 6 of these were certified as due to Cirrhosis of the Liver. In 1923 there were 19 deaths due to Alcoholism.

Lead Poisoning.

This is an affection which is associated with pottery manufacture. Through careful supervision, and under the Special Rules of the Home Office, lead poisoning has diminished. There were increases in the number of cases in 1910 and 1911, but the numbers diminished in 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. The years 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1924 show increases and in 1924 the number was 4 more than in 1923.

According to the Report of the Departmental Committee there were engaged in 1907, as lead workers under the Earthenware and China Rules in North Staffordshire, 5,299 persons (3,371 males and 1,928 females. In 1906 there were 85 cases of lead poisoning ; in 1907, 82 cases ; in 1908, 91 cases ; in 1909, 49 cases ; in 1910, 63 cases ; in 1911, 78 cases ; in 1912, 74 cases ; in 1913, 55 cases ; in 1914, 23 cases ; in 1915, 22 cases ; in 1916, 21 cases ; in 1917, 16 cases ; in 1918, 8 cases, in 1919, 25 cases ; in 1920, 32 cases ; in 1921, 34 cases ; in 1922, 48 cases ; in 1923, 46, and in 1924, 50.

Deaths from Lead Poisoning with Occupations :—

Potters' Placers	...	...	...	...	10
Potters' Dippers	...	...	...	...	4
Ware Cleaners	...	...	...	...	1
Decoration Manager	...	...	...	...	1
Oddman	...	...	...	...	1
					17

In 1918 there was one death only attributed to Lead Poisoning ; in 1919 there were 7 ; in 1920, 15 ; in 1921, 11 ; in 1922, 13, and in 1923, 10.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified, and the number of deaths since 1912 :—

		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY	
		Notified Cases	Deaths	Notified Cases	Deaths
1912	...	730	300	—	120
1913	...	815	304	381	129
1914	...	675	308	201	112
1915	...	686	293	126	94
1916	...	580	326	142	123
1917	...	501	330	100	125
1918	...	606	325	211	108
1919	...	742	283	100	78
1920	...	587	260	151	86
1921	...	491	292	96	74
1922	...	452	294	95	67
1923	...	390	267	124	65
1924	...	354	254	108	68

Table showing numbers of cases of Tuberculosis notified at various ages during 1924, together with the number of deaths :—

Age Periods		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	0	1	5	5	—	—	—	2
1	...	6	3	15	18	3	1	12	10
5	...	9	9	17	5	—	4	4	4
10	...	7	11	5	5	3	3	4	2
15	...	18	29	8	4	7	19	1	5
20	...	18	24	5	6	13	16	3	3
25	...	37	41	1	1	25	28	—	1
35	...	38	27	4	1	26	16	5	—
45	...	42	7	2	—	48	9	3	1
55	...	17	8	1	—	20	8	1	1
65 and upwards		2	—	—	—	3	2	—	1
Totals ...		194	160	63	45	148	106	38	30

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified from year to year is diminishing, this is satisfactory, taken as an indication that fewer new cases are occurring.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Three hundred and fifty-four cases were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

The cases and deaths were distributed as follows :—

				Number notified	Number of deaths	Death Rate per 1000 of population
Tunstall	...	...	...	33	21	0.70
Burslem	...	...	...	64	47	1.06
Hanley	...	...	...	89	71	1.09
Stoke	...	...	...	44	38	0.93
Fenton	...	...	...	56	22	0.80
Longton	...	...	...	50	38	0.81
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, &c.	...	...	...	18	17	0.83

The following Table shows the period which elapsed between the Notification of Phthisis and the death in the 254 cases which died during the year :—

Dead when notified	...	...	...	...	...	26
Died within 1 week of notification	...	...	...	...	...	11
Died from 1 week to 1 month of notification	...	...	...	...	...	25
Died from 1 month to 2 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	28
Died from 2 months to 3 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	7
Died from 3 months to 4 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	12
Died from 4 months to 5 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	4
Died from 5 months to 6 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	6
Died from 6 months to 12 months of notification	...	...	...	...	...	21
Over 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	74
Not notified	...	...	...	...	...	40
						254

Out of the 254 deaths from Phthisis during the year, 40 had not been notified, a percentage of 15.8. There were 68 deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 19 of these had not been notified, a percentage of 28.0.

The 254 deaths is equal to a death rate of 0.91 per 1,000 ; in 1923 there were 267 deaths and a death rate of 0.96 per 1,000. In England and Wales, in 1923 the death rate was 0.836 per 1,000.

The average death rate from Phthisis for Stoke-on-Trent for 1912-14 was 1.27 per 1,000 of the population ; for 1915 it was 1.30 per 1,000 ; for 1916, 1.48 ; 1917, 1.53 ; 1918, 1.56 ; 1919, 1.18 ; 1920, 1.04 ; 1921, 1.18 ; 1922, 1.06 ; 1923, 0.96, and 1924, 0.91.

The average death rate from Phthisis for England and Wales for 1912—1914 was 1.03 per 1,000 of the population ; for 1915 it

was 1.16 per 1,000 ; for 1916, 1.18 ; 1917, 1.25 ; 1918, 1.34 ; 1919, 0.99 ; 1920, 0.89 ; 1921, 0.88 ; 1922, 0.88, and 1923, 0.836.

Fifty-six deaths occurred in persons aged 15 to 25, and 183 in persons between the ages of 25 and 65 years.

Five hundred and fifty-eight Bacteriological Examinations were made in 1924 and tubercle bacilli were found in 102 of the specimens submitted.

During the year 5,173 visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Nurses. The number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officers was 476.

There were 68 deaths in the year from forms of Tuberculosis other than Phthisis, equal to a rate of 0.24 per 1,000 of the population. In 1923 the rate for England and Wales was 0.226.

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis, including Phthisis, was 1.16 per 1,000. In 1923 the rate for England and Wales was 1.064 per 1,000 of the population.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 108 cases notified of other forms of Tuberculosis, and 68 deaths, giving a rate of 0.24 per 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths, 8 occurred in children under one year of age, and 24 among children between one year and five years.

Table showing the number of cases notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis during 1923.

	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Totals
Tabes Mesenterica ...	5	18	11	5	1	—	—	40
Tubercular Meningitis...	2	5	1	1	1	—	—	10
Glands	2	6	8	4	2	—	—	22
Osseous	—	3	12	12	2	1	—	30
Skin	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	4
Totals	10	33	32	23	7	3	—	108

The Tuberculosis Dispensary was opened in Stoke on the 24th June, 1913 ; it consists of Waiting, Consulting, and Examination Rooms, with a Laboratory.

A Branch Dispensary at Longton was opened on the 20th August, 1919, the number of attendances at this Dispensary during the year 1924 was 901.

During the year there were 5,898 attendances at the Stoke Dispensary, making a total of 6,799 for both Stoke and Longton.

Number of new patients dealt with :—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults—Insured	190	120	310
„ Non-Insured	22	65	87
Children	130	104	234
	342	289	631

The foregoing number was from the districts as follows :—

Tunstall	54
Burslem	90
Hanley	193
Stoke	73
Fenton	92
Longton	65
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc. ...	64
	631

The number of attendances at the Dispensary has fallen considerably. This has been brought about by eliminating the indefinite cases. The number of discharged soldiers on the register is diminishing steadily.

Four hundred and fifty contact cases were examined during the year; there is difficulty in getting these patients to realise the necessity for attending.

It has recently been arranged to place Xray facilities at the disposal of the Tuberculosis Officer.

AFTER-CARE.

A Voluntary After-Care Committee has been at work in the Borough for several years. Milk and clothing have been supplied to many cases and several persons referred to other bodies for help. Greater assistance is being given to ex-soldiers since the reconstitution of the Committee.

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

The Corporation have arranged with the North Stafford Cripples' Aid Society for the treatment of cases of Surgical Tuberculosis at their Institution in the Borough. Seven beds are reserved for Stoke-on-Trent cases.

The Medical Officer of the Institution is the Surgical Tuberculosis Officer of the Corporation. During the year an average of 8.62 patients were in daily residence. Patients after discharge from the Institution are attended to at their houses by Nurses from the Institution.

There are in the Borough at the present time 102 known active cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 7 quiescent cases under the age of 16 years ; and 44 active cases and 9 quiescent cases 16 years and over. Of these 16 are in Institutions.

Dr. Mitchell Smith, Surgical Tuberculosis Officer, reports as follows :—

“ During the year 1924-25, 156 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children of the Borough of Stoke-on-Trent were under treatment at the Orthopædic Hospital, Hartshill.”

“ Forty-two of these cases were treated as In-Patients for a longer or shorter period according to their necessities. Twenty-three have been discharged as cured.”

“ Nine cases have been treated at the Orthopædic Hospital, Biddulph, since it was opened.”

“ CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

Spines	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Hips	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Knees	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Ankles	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Elbows	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fingers and Wrist	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total							156

STANFIELD SANATORIUM.

This Sanatorium consists of four ward blocks and 12 double shelters, with accommodation for 89 patients. One block is used for male adults and another for children, both of these blocks are provided with sleeping verandahs and three double shelters. The new block of 24 beds was opened in October, 1922, and is at present used for females, verandahs were added to this block during the year. The fourth block of 18 beds has no verandah, and is used for the treatment of children.

ADMISSION TO STANFIELD SANATORIUM :—

Males, 115 ; Females, 103 ; Children, 143 ; Total, 361.

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE :—

Improved, 254 ; Stationary, 42 ; Worse, 25 ; Deaths, 23 ; Total, 344.

Four selected cases were sent to other Sanatoria through the Ministry of Health's Scheme for Ex-service men, in connection with the Ministry of Pensions, for a course of Vocational Training combined with treatment, 3 to Preston Hall by the Ministry of Pensions, and 2 to other Sanatoria.

CHESHIRE JOINT SCHEME.

The County Borough is joined with the County of Chester and County Boroughs of that County in a formation of a Joint Board for the erection of a Sanatorium. The Sanatorium will consist, when completed, of 240 beds, the number to be allocated to the County Borough being 48. The institution was opened in November, 1923, for the reception of patients and two-thirds of the total beds were then available. The beds have been kept fully occupied and the benefit of the treatment and education is already shewn in the improved mode of life of patients after their discharge.

ADMISSIONS TO CHESHIRE JOINT SANATORIUM :—

Males, 33 ; Females, 17 ; Total, 50.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS ON DISCHARGE :—

Improved, 39 ; Stationary, 4 ; Worse, 3 ; Deaths, 2 ; Total, 48.

Two of these patients were transferred to a Training Colony.

PROVISION OF SLEEPING SHELTERS FOR CONSUMPTION.

Sleeping shelters are provided by the Corporation for the use of consumptive patients at their own homes if the surroundings are suitable. The construction of these shelters provides occupation for male patients at Stanfield.

Venereal Diseases.

A Clinic was established at the North Staffordshire Infirmary, and work was commenced there on November 1st, 1918. The clinics are held four times weekly, twice for men, and twice for women. The total cost to the Borough was £1,117 for the year 1924, 75 per cent. will be refunded by the Ministry of Health. Two Medical men are in attendance at each clinic. The hours of the clinics are :—

For men :—Monday, 4 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 5 to 7 p.m.

For women :—Wednesday, 5 to 7 p.m.

Saturday, 12 noon to 2 p.m.

More clinics are required, also arrangements for interval treatment. The Council are now dealing with this question and have decided to set up another centre.

For the purposes of pathological work, arrangements have been made with Professor Topley of the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The following is the return as to the work done at the clinics during the year 1924.

- (1) Total number of persons dealt with during the year at, or in connection with the Out-Patient clinic and suffering from :—

	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on Jan. 1st, 1923	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time	TOTAL
(a) Syphilis	956	254	1210
(b) Soft Chancre	1	25	26
(c) Gonorrhœa	347	238	585
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	48	72	120
TOTAL	1352	589	1941

The number of persons dealt with for the first time in 1924 was less than in 1923.

- (2) Total attendances of all patients during the year at the Out-patient clinic: County Borough, 4,291; Staffs. County, 1,432; and outside the district, other than the County, 118.
- (3) Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment during the year; County Borough, 181; Staffs. County, 141.

Thirteen medical men in the Borough are registered for the free supply of Salvarsan and its substitutes. These drugs are supplied on application by the medical practitioner to the Senior Medical Officer of the clinic at the North Staffs. Infirmary.

Eleven medical men have been supplied with Salvarsan substitutes. The number of doses of Novarsenobillon being 599, the doses varying in strength from .15 grammes to .9 grammes. 18 doses of Neokharsivan were supplied, varying from .45 grammes to .9 grammes in strength.

No action has been taken in the district under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

In the month of January a propaganda campaign was arranged in conjunction with the National Association for Combating Venereal Diseases. Lectures were delivered, with cinema displays.

Statement of Vaccination for the year ending June 30th, 1924.

(Furnished by the Vaccination Officers.)

District	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible	Had Smallpox	Died Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Authority	Certs. of Exemption. (Conscientious objection)	Removals Certified	Removals not found and not accounted for	Not dealt with for various reasons
TUNSTALL ...	1075	478	—	—	78	2	492	4	15	6
BURSLEM ...	1087	516	—	—	62	2	484	7	9	7
HANLEY ...	1711	904	9	—	151	64	487	4	45	47
STOKE ...	924	516	1	—	63	12	301	5	19	7
FENTON ...	843	479	1	—	59	8	278	6	8	4
LONGTON ...	1040	706	2	—	73	29	216	2	7	5
COUNTY BOROUGH...	6680	3599	13	—	486	117	2258	28	103	76

Of the total births, 54 per cent. were vaccinated during the year.

No revaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives' Acts, 1902 and 1918.

One hundred midwives notified their intention to practice in the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent during the year 1924: seven of these reside outside the Borough and most of their work is done in the surrounding districts. Sixty-nine of the 100 midwives practising in the Borough possess the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

During the year two midwives ceased to practice, and seven additional midwives notified their intention to practice. These seven midwives are all trained, and possess the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

The number of trained midwives in the Borough is increasing. There are now only seven midwives who are unable to keep satisfactory records of the pulse and temperature of the patients, and who require assistance in the filling up of their registers.

The Public Health Authority does not subsidise any midwives in the area. Two of the midwives are employed as district nurses

by the District Nursing Associations of the districts in which they work.

In addition to 459 routine inspections, seventy-five special visits to midwives were made in relation to the following :—

Special visits on death of mother	...	...	5
Still Births	...	...	3
Late notifications of Births	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever and rise of temperature	...	28	
Ophthalmia	...	...	3
Medical Aid Forms, Infant Deaths, etc.	...	34	
		—	
		75	

In connection with the Stoke-on-Trent Midwives' Association, eight lectures were given to the midwives of the district.

The subjects of the lectures were as follows :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
 Ante-natal Care.
 Puerperal Sepsis.
 Care of the Premature Infant.
 Placenta praevia.
 Eclampsia.
 Pemphigus.
 The management of labour.

During 1924 there were received from the midwives :—

806 Records for calling in Medical Aid.
 172 Ophthalmia Notifications.
 21 Notifications of death of new-born children.
 1 Notification of death of the mother.
 167 Still-births on special forms.
 36 Notifications *re* failure to breast feed.

The 806 records of calling for Medical Aid were divided as follows :—

13 for abnormality or complication during pregnancy.
 563 for abnormality or complication during labour.
 71 for abnormality or complication during lying-in period.
 159 for abnormality or complication in the case of the child.

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, claims were made by Doctors for the payment of fees in 387 cases out of 806 instances in which medical aid was called in. The 387 claims amounted to £577 9s. 1d.

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 677, being equal to an infantile mortality rate of 101 per 1,000 births.* In 1923 it was 93 ; in 1922 it was 115 ; in 1921 it was 134 ; in 1920 it was 98 ; in 1919 it was 111 ; in 1918 it was 111 ; and in 1917 it was 116.

In 1921 Stoke-on-Trent had the highest infantile mortality rate amongst the 105 large towns. In 1922 the rate was the second highest, in 1923 there were 14 large towns with higher rates, and in 1924 there were 11 large towns with higher rates.

During the ten years 1913-1922 the infantile mortality rate for the County Borough averaged 120. During 1924, 1923 and 1922, the rates for the districts were :—

			1922	1923	1924
Tunstall	...	...	123	101	97
Burslem	...	...	136	96	112
Hanley	...	...	114	100	101
Stoke	...	...	84	78	75
Fenton	...	...	127	98	92
Longton	...	...	103	85	119
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...	...	116	91	113

Of the 677 infants who died in the County Borough before reaching the age of 12 months :—

184 or 27.2 per cent. died in the first week.
 46 or 6.8 per cent. died in the second week.
 32 or 4.7 per cent. died in the third week, and
 22 or 3.2 per cent. died in the fourth week.

The number of deaths in the first months was 284 or 41.9 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

14.2 per cent. of the infants died between the ages of one and three months ; 15.0 per cent. between the ages of three and six months ; 12.5 per cent. between the ages of six and nine months ; and 16.4 per cent. between the ages of nine and twelve months.

This year 41.9 per cent. of the infant deaths occurred in children under one month old, compared to 41.3 per cent. in 1923.

In the following list the relation of certain diseases to the infantile mortality of the district is shown. Enteritis and Diarrhœa accounted for 56 deaths ; Premature Birth, 153 ; Convulsions, 45 ; Bronchitis, 77 ; Tuberculosis Diseases, 8 ; Pneumonia, 10 ; Atrophy and Debility, 82 ; Congenital defects, 34.

There were no deaths attributed to overlying, as against 4 last year.

Incidence of Infantile Mortality in
the various Wards of the
County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent
for the year 1924.

Tunstall	Wards—1, 2 and 3.
Burslem	„ 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
Hanley	„ 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.
Stoke and Hanford	„ 16, 17, 18 and 21.
Fenton	„ 19, 20 and 22.
Longton, Meir, Adderley Green & Trentham	„ 23, 24, 25 and 26.
Smallthorne, Norton, Chell, Brindley Ford, etc.	„ 27.
Milton & Bucknall	„ 28.

Blank	Under 90
Dots	90 to 105
Lines	106 to 120
Squares	121 to 135
Close Lines	136 to 150
Black	151 and over.

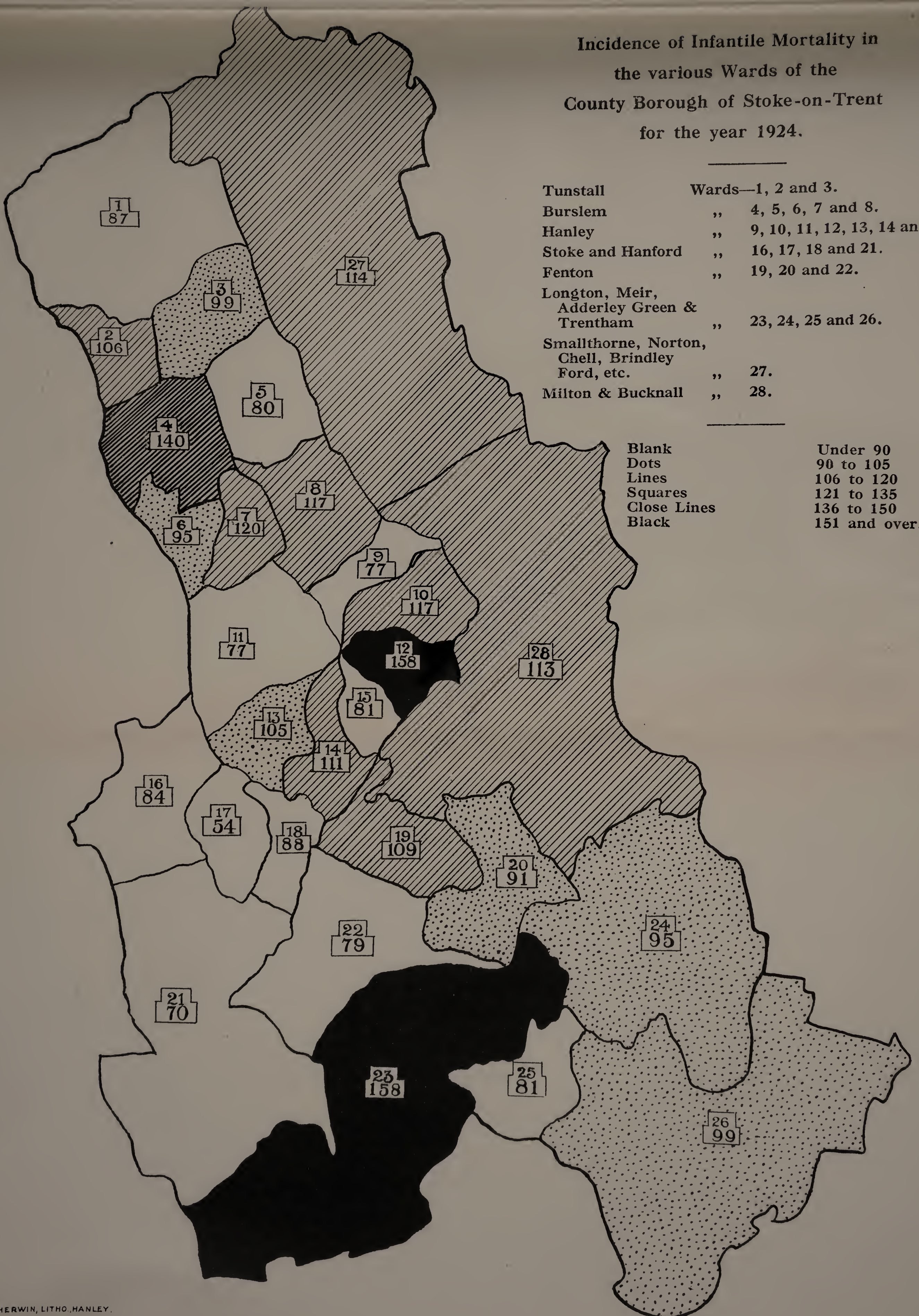


TABLE 9.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the Borough and Six Districts, 1924.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	Total Deaths under 1 year
	Certified ... Uncertified																
All causes	173 11	46 —	30 2	21 1	270 14	92 4	99 3	81 4	109 1	67 5	124 2	176 —	60 4	57 5	110 6	57 4	651 26
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocation (overlying)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
TOTALS	184	46	32	22	284	96	102	85	110	72	126	176	64	62	116	61	677

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate, 6407 ; Illegitimate, 315. Nett Deaths in the year :—Legitimate, 633 ; Illegitimate, 44.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the Borough.

Year	Total Births	From all causes	From Diarrhoea	From all causes excluding Diarrhoea	From Respiratory Disease	From Debility, Congenital Defects and Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1917	4991	116	5.8	110.2	27.0	48.6	1.2	6.0
1918	5219	111	6.9	104.1	26.0	41.9	4.2	1.5
1919	5635	111	4.7	106.3	27.1	46.4	0.1	5.6
1920	7712	98	10.1	87.9	17.1	48.7	1.9	0.6
1921	7132	134	39.8	94.2	18.8	49.5	0.0	1.2
1922	7115	115	9.8	106.2	31.9	42.1	2.9	7.7
1923	6776	93	16.7	76.3	15.6	38.3	2.8	0.6
1924	6722	101	8.3	92.7	26.6	40.0	3.6	2.8

Average rate for the ten years (1915-24)	...	115
Highest rate for the ten years (1915)	...	147
Lowest rate for the ten years (1923)	...	93

The infantile mortality rate in Stoke-on-Trent for the first quarter of the year was 144.
 „ „ second quarter of the year was 100.
 „ „ third quarter of the year was 66.
 „ „ fourth quarter of the year was 93.

The infantile mortality rate in the 105 large towns in 1910 was 115; in 1911 it was 140; in 1912 it was 101; in 1913 it was 117; in 1914 it was 114; in 1915 it was 117; in 1916 it was 99; in 1917 it was 104; in 1918 it was 106; in 1919 it was 93; in 1920 it was 85; in 1921 it was 87; in 1922 it was 81; in 1923 it was 72, and in 1924 it was 80.

The rate for England and Wales during 1924 was 75.

Notification of Births Act.

Of the 7,186 births notified in the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent during 1924, 5,323 were attended by midwives, or 74.7 per cent.

In England and Wales midwives attend between 50 and 60 per cent. of births.

**Summary of Visits Paid by the Lady Medical Officer and
Health Visitors.**

Visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	6,502
Re-visits—Under 1 year	...	...	...	20,286
Over 1 year	...	...	...	25,770
Visits to Ophthalmia cases	...	...	...	566
„ Midwives	...	...	...	459
„ in connection with still births and infant deaths	...	...	...	1,266
Other visits	...	...	...	4,431
Wasted visits	...	...	...	1,310
				60,590

Births notified (including 356 still-births) :—

	Total	Doctors in attendance	Midwives in attendance	Public Institutions
Tunstall	788	213	564	11
Burslem	1146	320	817	9
Hanley	1864	344	1518	2
Stoke & Hanford	1005	178	697	130
Fenton	682	218	461	3
Longton	1131	299	826	6
Smallthorne, Bucknall, etc.	570	129	440	1
Stoke-on-Trent	7186	1701	5323	162

Of the total births, 315 *i.e.*, 4.7 per cent. were illegitimate.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND
LEGITIMATE CHILDREN IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOKE-
ON-TRENT :—**

	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1918	214	106	111
1919	182	107	111
1920	166	95	98
1921	230	129	134
1922	207	110	115
1923	198	88	93
1924	140	99	101

There are now 11 Infant Welfare Centres in the area of the County Borough. Nine of these Centres are directly under the Council, and two under Voluntary Committees. The two Voluntary Centres, *i.e.*, The Thomas Twyford Centre at Bath Street, Hanley, and the Etruria Centre work in conjunction with the Corporation, and are assisted by the Corporation.

The number of children on the registers at the Centres at the end of the year was as follows :—

				Total	New Cases, 1924
Tunstall	...	...	...	561	353
Burslem	...	...	...	964	480
Shelton	...	...	...	451	253
Etruria	...	...	...	327	192
Hanley	...	...	...	703	382
Fenton	...	...	...	370	194
Stoke	...	...	...	388	237
Longton	...	...	...	1053	669
Smallthorne	...	...	...	223	155
Bucknall	...	...	...	146	108
Hanford	...	...	...	95	70
				5281	3093

Average number of attendances at each Infant Consultation :—

Tunstall	...	...	...	...	70 to 80
Burslem	...	...	...	...	130 to 150
Shelton	...	...	...	...	50 to 60
Etruria	...	...	...	...	40 to 50
Hanley	...	...	...	...	60 to 80
Stoke ...	...	...	...	...	50 to 60
Fenton	...	...	...	...	30 to 40
Longton	...	...	...	...	160 to 180
Smallthorne	...	...	...	...	30 to 40
Bucknall	...	...	...	...	20 to 25
Hanford	...	...	...	...	15 to 20

At Burslem and Longton, the Centres are open for the whole of one day each week, and the Stoke and Fenton Centres open for one morning each week. The Centre at Shelton is now open for two afternoons each week, the Consultations being held one afternoon, and the additional afternoon being used for baby weighing and lectures. At Hanford the Infant Consultations are held one afternoon fortnightly, and at all the other Centres weekly afternoon Consultations are held.

The total number of attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres was as follows :—

Attendances	...	...	...	...	35,911
Consultations	...	...	...	...	30,077

Ages of children at date of entry to Welcomes :—

Under 1 month, 277 ; 1 to 2 months, 1,168 ; 2 to 3 months, 472 ; 3 to 4 months, 221 ; 4 to 6 months, 219 ; 6 to 9 months, 177 ; 9 to 12 months, 104 ; 12 months to 2 years, 234 ; 2 to 3 years, 136 ; 3 to 4 years, 64 ; 4 to 5 years, 21.

The classification of infants which was commenced in 1920 has been continued during the year. The standard was as follows :—

- Class 1. Healthy infants who are free from any physical defects.
- Class 2. Healthy infants who are suffering from defects not likely to interfere with life.
- Class 3. Infants who are poorly nourished, and whose vitality is below the average, but who are not suffering from any serious constitutional diseases or defects.
- Class 4. Infants suffering from Marasmus, Rickets, and serious constitutional diseases or defects.

Classification of infants under one year :—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	...	967
Class 2	...	...	...	...	...	727
Class 3	...	...	...	...	...	653
Class 4	...	...	...	...	...	176
Not classified	...	...	...	...	...	115

Classification of Infants over one year :—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	...	54
Class 2	...	...	...	...	...	58
Class 3	...	...	...	...	...	185
Class 4	...	...	...	...	...	124
Not classified	...	...	...	...	...	34

Table showing age at date of entry of Class 3 Children :—

Under 1 month, 55 ; 1 to 2 months, 243 ; 2 to 3 months, 138 ; 3 to 4 months, 55 ; 4 to 6 months, 61 ; 6 to 9 months, 64 ; 9 to 12 months, 37 ; 12 months to 2 years, 185.

Feeding.—With the object of emphasizing the importance of breast feeding the morning Clinic has been continued at the Thomas Twyford Centre in Hanley. During the year 116 mothers attended with their infants, making a total of 530 attendances. The results have been highly satisfactory.

Dried Milk.—For the year ending 31st March, 1925, £3,316 worth of milk was used, £1,046 worth being sold, and the rest given free. This dried milk which has been given free to the necessitous cases, has been of the greatest possible value, not only in the feeding of the poorer infants, but also in assisting many of the mothers in Breast Feeding.

Ladies' Voluntary Committees.—The Ladies' Voluntary Committees at Burslem and Longton, have again given their kind help during the year, and have done much valuable work in assisting with the clothing, and with the distribution of the Dried Milk and Virol. Several ladies have also kindly assisted in providing clothing for the Shelton Centre.

Lectures.—Lectures have been given at the Centres in Cookery, Needlework and Mothercraft.

In November an examination was held on the work dealt with at the various lectures. Written examinations were held in Mothercraft, and practical tests in Cookery and Needlework. 305 mothers entered for the Competition, and the sum of £25 which was granted by the Health Committee for prizes was spent in various useful household articles and cooking utensils. The prizes were distributed by the Mayoress, and tea was kindly provided afterwards for the prize winners by the Mayor and Mayoress.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Ante-natal Clinics are conducted regularly at Four Centres, viz. :—Tunstall, Burslem, Longton and Richmond Lodge, Shelton.

Clinics are held at Shelton on Tuesday morning, and Wednesday evening ; at Burslem on Thursday morning ; at Tunstall on Friday morning, and at Longton on Monday morning. The evening Clinic at Richmond Lodge has the highest number of attendances.

During the year 677 expectant mothers attended the Clinics :—
Of those attending there were :—

Primipara	...	...	...	...	...	95
Multipara	...	...	...	...	...	582
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	2554

An increased number of cases have been referred to the Clinics by the midwives practising in the district, and it is satisfactory to report an increased interest on the part of the midwives in the Ante-natal care of the mothers.

Subjoined is a list of the abnormal conditions found on examination :—

Malnutrition and Anaemia	...	...	151
Excessive morning sickness	...	...	45
Constipation	...	...	71
Varicose Veins	...	...	35
Varicose Ulcer of Leg	...	...	1
Abnormal Breast Conditions	...	...	41
Enlarged Thyroid Gland	...	...	1
Displacement of Uterus	...	...	17
Threatened Miscarriage	...	...	5
Bronchial Catarrh	...	...	18

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	4
Vaginal Discharges	...	...	...	19
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	3
Tuberculosis of Hip	...	...	...	2
Heart Disease	...	...	...	3
Albuminuria	...	...	...	11
Epilepsy	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism	...	...	...	1
Otitis Media	...	...	...	1
Neurasthenia	...	...	...	2

On examination at the Clinics 5 women were found to be not pregnant. Forty-seven cases were referred to their own Doctor, and 19 to Institutions in the District.

One hundred and seventy-two mothers had histories of infant deaths under 1 year ; 64 of these infant deaths were from Premature Birth and Debility, and in 108 cases there were histories of previous still births and miscarriages.

Sixty-five of the mothers worked during pregnancy. Working until—

3rd month	...	...	...	...	...	10
4th	„	...	...	...	...	13
5th	„	...	...	...	...	10
6th	„	...	...	...	...	15
7th	„	...	...	...	...	10
8th	„	...	...	...	...	6
9th	„	...	...	...	...	1

Every endeavour has been made to persuade the mothers to cease work as far as possible in the early months of pregnancy.

During the year 2,882 free dinners were provided for the mothers attending the various Clinics, and 263 were allowed free milk. The supply of this extra nourishment was followed by a noticeable improvement in the general condition of the mothers.

The homes of all the expectant mothers were visited by the Health Visitors, and any sanitary defects reported. It is hoped to increase the number of visits paid to expectant mothers.

At all the Clinics instruction was given to the mothers on the Hygiene of pregnancy and the preparation for their confinements. Patterns of Model Infant Garments were supplied at all the Clinics and instructions also given to the mothers about their clothing.

The following interesting cases underwent special treatment at the Clinics during the year :—

1. Five still-births, no living children.
2. Six pregnancies, 2 living children, 1 still-birth. 3 Infant deaths from Premature Birth and Debility.

3. Five Miscarriages and still births. No living children.
4. Three still-births. 2 children born alive.
5. Two still-born children. 1 infant death from Premature Birth and Debility. No living children.
6. Eleven pregnancies. 4 living children. 2 still-births. 5 miscarriages.
7. Twelve pregnancies. 4 living children, all weakly from birth. 2 infant deaths from Premature Birth and Debility. 5 Miscarriages and 1 still birth.

Of the above cases blood tests were made in the first six, and the Wasserman Reaction found to be negative.

In the seventh case a blood test was refused by the patient.

The pregnancies in all the above 7 cases terminated in the births of full-time living healthy children.

During the year 149 infants born in 1924, whose mothers had been under supervision at the Ante-natal Clinics, attended at the Infant Welfare Centres.

The classification is as follows :—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	...	110
Class 2	...	...	...	...	...	31
Class 3	...	...	...	...	...	7
Class 4	...	...	...	...	...	1

In the case of the infants whose physical vitality was such that they were placed in Class 3, the following histories were found in the mothers :—

1. Frequent Pregnancy. The mother had previously had 5 infants who died under one year of age, and had had bad health during pregnancy.
2. Previous history of two infants who died from Premature Birth and Debility—one still-birth.
3. Twins—mother suffering from extreme Anaemia.
4. History of previous miscarriage—Venereal Disease.
5. Mother had Acute Bronchitis during the last two months of pregnancy.
6. Pneumonia during pregnancy, and miscarriage 11 months previous to birth of present child.
7. Mother had Bronchitis during the entire period of pregnancy.

In the case of the infant who had to be placed in Class 4, there was a history of Venereal Disease in the mother, who had previously had six still-born children.

FEEDING OF THE INFANTS :—

Breast	...	...	...	...	117
Breast, plus additional food	...	...	...	...	14
Entirely artificially fed	...	...	...	...	18

In the entirely artificially fed infants, the following unsatisfactory conditions were found in the mothers :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
 Venereal Disease.
 Bronchitis.
 Twins (Very Anaemic mother).
 Poorly nourished and Anaemic women.
 Labour induced at 8th month (general health bad).

Defects found in Class 2 infants :—

Talipes	...	...	...	...	1
Umbilical Hernia	...	...	...	...	1
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	29

One death occurred amongst these infants during the year, that being the death of one of the twins from Gastro-Enteritis.

Deaths in infants from causes operating during the Ante-natal period of life.

During the year an investigation was carried out in the 223 cases of infants who died from Congenital Malformation, Premature Birth and Debility :—

Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	23
Premature Birth and Debility	...	...	...	200
Total	...	...	...	223

Of these, 164 occurred in Multipara, and 59 in Primipara ; 25 of the cases were illegitimate births.

Health of mother—Good	...	...	...	104
Fair	...	...	...	64
Poor	...	...	...	52
Unknown	...	...	...	3
History of accident during pregnancy	...	...	...	17
History of illness during pregnancy	...	...	...	27

Sixty-five cases were attended at the confinement by Doctors, 153 by midwives, and 5 infants were born in Institutions. In 11 cases there were twins, and in two cases triplets. In 3 cases Syphilis was diagnosed, and in 7 cases there were histories of large families. In 7 of these cases the mother had had 10 children, and in another case, 15 children.

Of the 23 cases of Congenital Malformation, 5 were found in Primipara, and 18 in Multipara.

DEATHS OF MOTHERS FROM ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES OF CHILD-BIRTH.

Thirty deaths occurred during the year from the above causes ; 6 of the cases were of women during their first confinement, and the remainder in mothers who already had families.

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.

	Primi- para	Multi- para
Confinement attended by Doctor ...	1	3
Confinement attended by Doctor and Midwife	5	13
Confinement attended by Midwife	—	5

In the Multipara, in addition to the above, one case was attended by a Doctor and a Handy-woman, and in 2 cases inquests were held, as the deaths occurred before any assistance was obtained.

Of the cases where a Midwife was in attendance, 13 of the midwives were trained, and 11 were bona-fide.

Of the 5 cases attended by a Midwife alone, 3 were C. M. B. Midwives and 2 bona-fide.

Twelve deaths occurred in Institutions into which the women were sent after illness supervened. In 7 women there was a history of prolonged illness during pregnancy, and 1 death occurred from Uraemia 3 months after confinement.

In the 2 cases where inquests were held, one woman was found to have been suffering from Pneumonia, for which she had obtained no medical treatment. Three deaths occurred in early miscarriage cases.

PUERPERAL FEVER DEATHS.

Puerperal Sepsis was responsible for the deaths of 7 mothers ; there was a history of instrumental delivery in 4 cases.

Of these 7 deaths, 6 occurred in Multipara, and 1 in Primipara ; 4 of the cases were attended by a Doctor and Midwife, and 3 by a Midwife alone.

In these last three cases, the Midwives were all trained, and possessed certificates of the Central Midwives' Board.

Puerperal Fever.

Twenty-four cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during 1924, 7 proved fatal.

			Doctor in attendance	Midwife in attendance	Doctor and Midwife in attendance	Total
Tunstall	...	...	—	2	—	2
Burslem	...	...	2	—	1	3
Hanley	...	...	—	2	—	2
Stoke	...	...	—	—	1	1
Fenton	...	...	—	1	2	3
Longton	...	...	—	7	3	10
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...		1	—	2	3
			—	—	—	—
			3	12	9	24

There is no hospital accommodation for the treatment of Puerperal Fever other than the Guardians' Institutions. The question of making such provision has been under consideration. The need for such an institution is urgent.

Deaths assigned to Pregnancy or Child Birth.

1924.—Puerperal Fever, 7; Other diseases, 23; Total, 30; Rate per 1,000 Births, 4.4.

The rate per 1,000 births in England and Wales was in 1923 3.82.

All cases of Puerperal Fever are very carefully enquired into, and precautions taken in the way of disinfecting the midwife and controlling her practice in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Corporation has recently undertaken to supply a nurse so as to release the midwife in any case where the medical attendant is suspicious that the case may be one of Puerperal Fever even though the case may not be notified. It is of the utmost importance that every effort should be made to prevent the conveyance of infection by the midwives.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The total number of cases notified by medical men and midwives in 1924 was 219, as compared with 266 in 1923. In 89 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed by a medical man, though notifications were received from midwives.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum has been compulsory notifiable throughout the whole area since 1911. 130 notifications were received during 1924 from medical men either as first notifications or confirming midwives' notifications. The total number of notifications

received from midwives was 172. The 219 cases notified were distributed as follows :—

Tunstall	...	...	23 cases
Burslem	...	...	30 „
Hanley	...	...	68 „
Stoke	...	...	19 „
Fenton	...	...	33 „
Longton	...	...	29 „
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...	...	17 „

Number of cases notified	...	...	219
Number of births registered	...	...	6,722
Number of cases per 1,000 births	...	...	32.6

In 1923 the number of cases notified by midwives and medical men per 1,000 births was 39.2

In 1922	„	„	„	„	„	41.6
In 1921	„	„	„	„	„	51.9
In 1920	„	„	„	„	„	50.3
In 1919	„	„	„	„	„	57.6
In 1918	„	„	„	„	„	36.6
In 1917	„	„	„	„	„	45.6
In 1916	„	„	„	„	„	38.2
In 1915	„	„	„	„	„	38.0
In 1914	„	„	„	„	„	40.7
In 1913	„	„	„	„	„	20.2
In 1912	„	„	„	„	„	32.9

Year	Number of Births	Number of Cases notified by, or confirmed by medical men	Number of cases per 1,000 births
1915	6,494	127	19.5
1916	5,728	108	18.8
1917	4,991	123	24.6
1918	5,219	93	17.7
1919	5,635	177	31.4
1920	7,712	217	28.1
1921	7,103	226	31.8
1922	7,115	187	26.2
1923	6,776	156	23.0
1924	6,722	130	19.6
Average for 10 years	6,349	155	24.3

Results of severe cases of Ophthalmia during the past Ten Years.

Year	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness
1915	4	1
1916	3	0
1917	3	0
1918	3	0
1919	2	1
1920	4	0
1921	2	0
1922	1	0
1923	0	0
1924	0	0
Total ...	22	2

In 38 of the cases the birth was attended by a Doctor.

In 181 cases the birth was attended by a midwife.

Nurses were supplied by the Corporation in 102 cases.

The cost of nursing was £592 9s. 11d.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At home	In hospital				
219	102	2	215	0	0	4

Day and night nurses are supplied in all cases where necessary, and arrangements also made for specialists, who consult with the medical attendant free of charge.

Measles.

There were 153 deaths, compared with 84 in 1923, and 99 in 1922.

The death rate from Measles in 1924 was 0.55 per 1,000, compared to 0.18 for the 105 large towns, and 0.12 for England and Wales.

The ages at death were as follows :—

Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25
24	72	54	3	0

Measles is not now compulsorily notifiable.

No efficient means have yet been discovered for combating the disease and it remains one of the chief causes of death in younger children.

Whooping Cough.

There were 40 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with 7 in 1923, 98 in 1922 and 22 in 1921.

The deaths occurred at the following ages :—

Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15
19	13	8	0

Leaflets are distributed through the schools.

This disease was prevalent during the year and in its relation to Public Health is in the same category as Measles—a formidable disease among younger children.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

During the year three cases were notified and one died.

Epidemic Diarrhœa.

The deaths from Epidemic Diarrhœa numbered 56 under one year of age ; 8 from 1-2 years of age ; 6 from 2-5 years of age ; and 1 over 5 years of age.

The death rate under 2 years of age per 1,000 births was 9.5, as compared with 9.2 for the 105 large towns and 7.3 for England and Wales.

Isolation Hospitals.

There are two Isolation Hospitals for the treatment of cases of Infectious Diseases in the Borough, viz. :—The Bucknall Isolation Hospital and the Bagnall Small-pox Hospital.

During the year 1924 the following patients from the County Borough were treated in the wards of the Bucknall Hospital :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1349
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	209
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	3
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	2

The Bucknall Hospital is inadequate for the needs of the Borough, and accommodation has to be obtained in hospitals of neighbouring authorities. The capacity of the Institution, allowing 144 sq. ft. per bed, is 170 beds, but there are 260 beds actually provided.

In addition, 27 cases of Scarlet Fever were sent to Bradwell Sanatorium and 9 cases to the Newcastle Infectious Diseases Hospital by special arrangement with the authorities of those Institutions.

Bagnall Hospital is administered by the North Staffordshire Joint Small-pox Hospital Board, and was built in 1903-4, to accommodate 54 patients.

Ambulance Arrangements. .

For the removal of Infectious Disease cases ambulance accommodation is provided at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

For the removal of Non-Infectious and Accident cases two motor ambulances are employed by the Corporation. At least one large private firm provides a private motor ambulance to cope with accidents, etc., at their collieries and steel works.

The Board of Guardians also have provided ambulances.

Nursing Arrangements in the Borough.

The following Voluntary Associations provide and pay the Nurses as set out :—

- The Tunstall Nursing Institution, 1 Nurse.
- The Burslem District Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.
- The Hanley Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.
- The Stoke Parochial Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.
- The Stoke Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.
- The Fenton Nursing Institution, 1 Nurse.
- Longton District Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.
- Norton District Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.

Adoptive Acts in force in the Borough.

- Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. (Part 3).

Parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, as follows :—

- Part 2.
- Part 3.
- Part 4.
- Part 5.
- Part 6.
- Part 7.—Sections 79, 80, 81, 85, 86
- Part 8.
- Part 9.
- Part 10.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1923.

Under this Act, which became law in August, 1923, the Corporation have been given many new powers in relation to Public Health matters.

Sanitary Administration.

The following table shows the number of defects found in connection with the sanitary accommodation of Factories :—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION					1923			1924		
					Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year	Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year
SANITARY CONVENIENCES	Insufficient	...	...	...	18	16	2	17	19	0
	Unsuitable	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Defective	...	...	...	7	7	—	—	—	—
	Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Badly lighted	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Badly Ventilated	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	0
	Without proper fasteners on doors	...	...	...	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Dirty Condition	...	...	...	14	14	—	2	1	1
	Foul or defective urinals	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other nuisances	...	...	...	11	11	—	5	4	0
	Fittings	...	...	...	17	17	—	—	—	—
Total ...					69	67	2	25	25	1

Workshops.

During the year 3,272 inspections have been made of Workshops and Bakehouses.

Sanitary Defects found in Workshops.

DEFECTS					1923			1924		
					Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year	Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year
Want of Cleanliness					290	294	4	259	257	6
Want of Ventilation					15	15	—	15	15	—
Overcrowding					1	1	—	1	1	—
Drainage of Floors					—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Nuisances					31	30	3	52	51	4
SANITARY CONVENIENCES :										
Insufficient					6	6	—	15	15	—
Unsuitable					14	13	1	30	30	1
Defective					21	21	1	17	18	—
Not separate for sexes					8	8	—	6	6	—
Badly lighted					2	2	—	3	3	—
Badly ventilated					3	3	—	4	4	—
No fasteners on doors of Female W.C's					2	2	—	3	3	—
Dirty condition					14	14	—	10	10	—
Fittings					21	20	1	19	20	—
Intervening spaces provided					3	3	—	1	1	—
Total ...					431	432	10	436	435	11

Bakehouses.

There are on the register 124 Bakehouses, as compared with 120 in the previous year. During the year 1,364 visits were paid, as compared with 1,185 in 1923. One notice was served. All the premises have been regularly lime-washed during the year.

Outworkers.

The total number of lists received was 186, as compared with 196 in the previous year.

	1923	1924
List of Outworkers received	186	176
Number of names on lists	230	221
Warning Notices sent <i>re</i> Lists	199	185
No. of visits paid to Outworkers during the year	304	301

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	71	12	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1737	28	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	21	—	—
Total	... 1829	40	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>		
Want of Cleanliness	261	258
Want of Ventilation	16	16
Overcrowding	1	1
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1
Other Nuisances	57	55
Sanitary Accommodation—		
Insufficient	32	34
Unsuitable or defective	30	30
Not separate for sexes	6	6
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :</i>		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100)	7	7
Total	411	408

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKER'S LIST						Notices served on Occupi- ers as to keeping or send- ing list	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108)	
	List received from Employers sending twice in the year			Sending once				In- stances	Notices served
	Lists	Con- tractors	Work- men	Lists	Con- tractors	Work- men			
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ...	174	87	220	—	—	—	185	—	—
Furniture and Up- holstery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket Making ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	176	88	221	—	—	—	185	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year	Number
Dressmaking and Millinery	438
Bootmaking and Repairing	334
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	70
Tailoring	114
Baking	124
Cratemaking	57
Engraving	20
Joiners	107
Plumbers	85
Others	512
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER ...	1861

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 133, 1901)	19
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act, (s. 5, 1901)	15.4
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	15.4
Other	0
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the year	0

Disinfecting Motor Vans, 1924.

	Van for Infected Articles	Van for Disinfected Articles
Mileage	7094	6214
Consumption	511 galls. Petrol	483 galls. Petrol
Miles per gallon	13.9	12.86
Average number of Miles per week ...	135	118
Average Consumption per week ...	9.7 galls.	9.2 galls.
Highest mileage per week	227 miles on 15 galls. Petrol	180 miles on 15 galls. Petrol
Motor Hire necessary for	Nil days	Nil days

Housing.

NUMBER OF HOUSES.

There are approximately 55,000 houses in the County Borough. Of this number probably about 95 per cent. are below a rental of £26 per annum. About 62 per cent. of the houses consist of four rooms or less. Two hundred and seventeen new houses were completed during the year.

POPULATION.

The population of the area is estimated to be 278,000.

APPENDICES.

Housing Conditions.

Statistics Year ended 31st of December, 1924.

1.—GENERAL.

1.	Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	278,000
2.	General Death Rate	...	...	...	...	13.5
3.	Death Rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1.16
4.	Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	101
5.	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...	...	...	55,441
6.	Number of working-class dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	48,000
7.	Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...	...	...	217

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

1. INSPECTION.

1.	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	296
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	270
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	270
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	8

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	3
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS :—

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919 and 1923 :—

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... | Nil. |
| 2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :— | |
| (a) by Owners | Nil. |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of Owners | Nil. |
| 3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close | Nil. |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 8 |
| 2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :— | |
| (a) by Owners | 12 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of Owners | Nil. |

A number of the defects remedied were from notices served during the previous year.

During the year a systematic house to house inspection has been made in the following unhealthy area :—

Broad Street Area, Hanley—No. of Houses inspected ...	270
---	-----

Twenty-six dwelling-houses have also been inspected and reported upon in other parts of the Borough.

Three hundred and sixty-nine defects were reported and dealt with under various Public Health Acts, the majority of which have been remedied.

The number of visits made in connection with the houses reported was 4,738. Visits for other causes numbered 879, and 76 appointments were kept.

Summary of the defects dealt with during 1924 :—

Houses cleansed or decorated	...	...	...	...	54
Damp remedied	...	...	...	...	48
Spouting provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	18
Plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	62
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	19
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	48
Dilapidations repaired	...	...	...	...	74
Drainage repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks repaired or replaced	...	...	...	...	6
Closet structures repaired	...	...	...	...	7
W.C. fittings repaired and pedestals replaced	...	...	...	...	3
Water supplied to W.C's	...	...	...	...	2
Ashbins provided or replaced	...	...	...	...	6
Outbuilding structures repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Total					369

In addition, a large amount of work was carried out under the Public Health Acts by the Sanitary Inspectors.

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

1. Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... Nil.
2. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil.
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... Nil.
4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil.
5. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts 1890 and 1919.

A Representation has been made with respect to another unhealthy area, viz. :—The Broad Street area in Hanley, and all the properties have been inspected in detail in preparation for the enquiry.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920 and 1923.

Sec. 2, sub-sec. 2.

During the year 8 applications for certificates under this Act were received, and in all cases, a certificate was granted. A statutory notice was served upon the owner in each case to remedy the defects found. An application for a report was made by an order and this was granted.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1924.

KEPT AT THE MEIR, LONGTON.

(By the courtesy of Mr. R. C. Frain).

	Total Depth (inches)	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours		No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell
		Inches	Date	
January	2.66	.54	22nd	25
February	1.67	.44	15th	23
March	1.31	.48	22nd	10
April	2.70	.59	13th	18
May	4.01	1.45	31st	26
June	1.96	.29	11th	22
July	3.90	.72	28th	21
August	4.89	.57	16th&23rd	26
September... ..	3.20	.45	30th	25
October	4.03	.94	29th	25
November	1.85	.44	26th	19
December	2.70	.62	4th	25
TOTALS	34.88	—	—	265

In 1923 the total rainfall was 38.11 inches.

Rainfall Recorded at Tunstall Sewage Works.
for the year 1924.

Total for month inches				No. of Rainy Days		
January	...	2.965				23
February	...	1.230		„	„	16
March	...	1.340		„	„	8
April	...	2.590		„	„	16
May	...	3.090		„	„	24
June	...	3.420		„	„	18
July	...	4.400		„	„	23
August	...	5.465		„	„	24
September	...	3.210		„	„	20
October	...	3.565		„	„	19
November	...	1.655		„	„	15
December	...	2.110		„	„	17
Total for Year 1924	...	35.040 inches			Total	223

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the Borough was in the hands of a private company, the Staffordshire Potteries Water Works Company. By a recent Act of Parliament the Corporation, together with neighbouring Authorities, have acquired the undertaking.

The supply is derived in the greater proportion from deep wells situated at Hatton, Mill Meece, Meir and Stockton Brook. A considerable though lesser quantity is got from springs at Wall Grange. There is an abundant supply, and that from the deep wells is of excellent quality.

The supply from Wall Grange is chlorinated before distribution, this was begun in the Autumn of 1922 when the quality was found to be unsatisfactory.

POLLUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

An automatic air filter and a standard gauge for measuring the suspended matter in the air have been set up during the year and the results are being recorded and forwarded regularly to the Air Ministry. By the one instrument air is filtered automatically each hour through a sheet of filter paper and the tint of the deposit compared with fixed tints on a scale, the darker the deposit the greater the pollution of the air. By the second instrument the rain-water is collected and the undissolved and dissolved matter ascertained by filtration and analysis.

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